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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-94-111  
Thursday  
9 June 1994

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FBIS-EAS-94-111

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9 June 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### More Reports on On-Going U.S.-Japan Trade Talks

#### 'Some Progress' in Medical Talks

OW0806144194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1424 GMT  
8 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Japan and the United States made some progress in restarted talks on medical equipment on Wednesday but brushed aside the most fragile issue, a Japanese official said.

"We discussed objective criteria...mainly on qualitative criteria," the Finance Ministry official told reporters after two-day working-level talks on government procurement of medical equipment.

But he said the two sides avoided discussing quantitative yardsticks which led to bickering over "numerical targets" and ruptured the bilateral "framework" talks in February.

"We did not touch on talks that could cause turmoil when negotiations are to continue," he said, adding that the two sides agreed not to disclose details.

U.S. officials were not available for comment.

The two sides agreed to continue working-level talks in mid-June, but further adjustments are needed to decide on the date and place, either Tokyo or Washington, the Japanese official said.

Otherwise, "the talks got off to a smooth restart" in an "extremely good atmosphere," with most of the two days taken up by the Japanese side explaining and the U.S. side questioning promises made by Japan in its March market-opening package on government procurement, he said.

In the package, Japan vowed to widen the scope of products open to foreign firms, make specifications fairer and simpler, improve information available on government tenders, beef up the review of bidding complaints and institute comprehensive bid evaluations.

Japan also promised to review the progress of foreign goods procurement under these measures, apparently for use as a qualitative benchmark.

Japan and the U.S. agreed two weeks ago to restart the framework talks after reaching common ground on the definition of objective criteria that it would be both quantitative and qualitative yardsticks instead of numerical targets for each of the negotiation sectors.

Government procurement of medical and telecommunications equipment is one of the three priority areas along with automobile and auto parts, and insurance business.

Medical equipment is the last on which working-level talks have restarted. Telecom [telecommunications] talks were held separately last Friday and Saturday.

After a first round of resumed talks, all the three sectors made some progress without touching on the crucial issues, and the two sides agreed to continue talking.

#### 'Reverse Engineering' Plan Dropped

OW0906020994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT  
9 Jun 94

[Text] Washington, June 8 KYODO—Japan told the United States on Wednesday [8 Jun] it has decided to shelve plans to authorize "reverse engineering" of computer software, a move that effectively removed a thorny trade issue between the two countries, Japanese officials said.

"We consider the matter as more or less settled," a Japanese official said after a team of Japanese officials outlined Japan's decision during two days of trade talks in Washington.

The talks, which focused on intellectual property rights issues, were part of the so-called "framework" trade negotiations the two countries reopened last week after a three-month deadlock.

The U.S. lodged a formal complaint to Tokyo last year after the Japanese Government launched a study on whether Japanese software engineers should be allowed to tinker with rival computer software technologies in the process of developing their own. The Japanese Government effectively shelved the "reverse engineering" initiative on May 30 when an advisory panel to the Cultural Affairs Agency concluded that it is premature for Japan to act without international consensus. U.S. officials "raised no objections" when the Japanese team outlined Tokyo's position on the reverse engineering issue, a Japanese official said.

"Reverse engineering" has emerged a highly contentious trade issue over patents and copyrights as computer software firms try to ensure compatibility of their own products by "decompiling" and looking into the language of commands written into a software product. Japanese officials contend that the issue of "reverse engineering" in computer software remains unresolved even in the U.S. as lower courts have made conflicting rulings on what is permissible under U.S. copyright law.

#### Auto Trade Talks 'Uncertain'

OW0906074994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT  
9 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Japan and the United States will explore ways to improve U.S. access to Japan's auto markets in subcabinet-level talks starting in Tokyo on Friday [10 June].

But it is uncertain whether or not they can bridge differences over "objective criteria" as the instrument



for gauging Japanese auto and auto parts imports, the thorniest issue under the "framework" trade negotiations launched in July last year, government sources said Thursday.

The upcoming meeting will follow on from working-level auto trade talks in Washington last week, in which both parties agreed to put on hold the issue of how to set objective criteria.

Japan and the U.S. remain widely separated on the "quantitative" aspect of the objective criteria.

Washington is unlikely to seek Japan's commitment to promise a certain amount of auto and auto parts purchases in the future, the sources said.

But the U.S. may call for the inclusion in auto trade accords some indicators relating to future performances, such as the number of auto dealers in Japan handling U.S.-made cars, the sources said.

The sources said Japanese negotiators will respond only to indicators intended to gauge how Japan has done in the past.

The coming meeting will also address deregulatory measures, including simplification of safety checking procedures for imports and improvement of standards and certificates, the sources said.

#### **Chipmakers To Help Boost U.S. Share in Japan**

*OW0906105994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. semiconductor industry leaders agreed Thursday [9 June] to cooperate in promoting the use of personal computers in Japan as a means of increasing the U.S. share of Japan's chip market.

The accord was reached at an annual meeting held in Tokyo between the Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ) and the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA).

Japanese and U.S. industry leaders, however, remain apart over whether to include a 20 percent foreign market share goal in a new bilateral chip accord.

Hidehiko Yoshida, chairman of the EIAJ's Users' Committee of Foreign Semiconductors, told a news conference that the Japanese chip industry will disseminate the usefulness of personal computers by citing examples of popular use in the United States.

Both parties also agreed to a design-in promotion campaign, a mutual dispatch of trade missions and publicity of success stories in Japan involving U.S. chipmakers, said Yoshida, senior executive vice president of Toshiba Corp.

"Japanese semiconductor users continue to look forward to working with businessmen and engineers of foreign-owned companies in charting future cooperation between our highly competitive industries," Yoshida said.

Other Japanese chip industry officials said Japan and the U.S. have also agreed to cooperate in solving environmental issues involved in chip use and standardizing semiconductor-manufacturing equipment.

The U.S. demanded that the 20 percent foreign share goal in Japan's chip market be continued in a pact to replace the current one that expires in 1996.

The U.S. industry claimed such a goal can be a useful benchmark for measuring the openness of the Japanese market, the officials said.

But the EIAJ's Yoshida countered the argument, saying figures are not necessary if the Japanese side makes efforts to expand use of foreign chips.

#### **Tokyo To Extend Licenses for U.S. Airlines**

*OW0806122194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—The U.S. Government has extended an operation license for three Japanese airlines on six routes for 179 days until Dec. 5, the Transport Ministry said Wednesday [8 June].

The license was due to expire Thursday.

The Japanese ministry also plans to extend similar license for five U.S. airlines on seven route until Oct. 29, ministry officials said.

This averted a total suspension of service by U.S. and Japanese airlines in the persistent aviation dispute arising from Washington's demand for expansion of rights to fly beyond Japan for American carriers.

The officials said the dispute remains unsettled because Japan still insists on restrictions on operations by U.S. airlines to third nations via Japan due to financial straits facing Japanese carriers.

The United States and Japan traded sanctions against respective airlines in March, cutting short their license periods.

#### **U.S. Official Arrives for Security Talks**

*OW0906095194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—A high-ranking U.S. Official will hold talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Hiroshi Fukuda on Friday [10 June] to discuss political and security matters, Foreign Ministry officials said.



Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Peter Tarnoff, who arrived in Japan on Thursday, will discuss a wide range of diplomatic issues with Fukuda, the officials said.

Tarnoff's visit comes at a time when discussions are intensifying over ways to deal with North Korea's alleged development of nuclear weapons.

But the officials said the nuclear problem is not the only topic scheduled for discussion at the talks since the meeting is part of regular high-level bilateral consultations on political and security matters.

Tarnoff is expected to visit Seoul after the Tokyo trip.

Japan, the United States and South Korea agreed last weekend that the U.N. Security Council should "urgently" consider action against North Korea for its refusal to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

**Statement on Use of Nuclear Weapons To Change**  
*OW0806120994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Japan will delete a phrase in an official statement that it does not regard the use of nuclear weapons as a violation of international law, Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said Wednesday.

Kakizawa, taking back an earlier position, said the government will revise the statement to "the use of nuclear arms is not consistent with the spirit of humanitarianism existing at the basis of international law because of its power of destruction, killing and wounding."

Kakizawa made the comment at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

The ruling coalition on Monday endorsed the previous phrasing which was compiled by the Foreign Ministry and was scheduled to be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

The government had maintained there were treaties banning the use of gas and chemical weapons but no treaty in existence banning the use of nuclear arms.

However, after the government's view was publicized on Monday, opposition parties and some cabinet ministers criticized the statement.

Management and Coordination Agency chief Koshiro Ishida said Tuesday, "It is regrettable to say the use of nuclear weapons does not violate international law." Environment Agency chief Toshiko Hamayotsu said the use of nuclear arms violates spirit of international law. Both Ishida and Hamayotsu belong to the Buddhist-backed Komeito [Clean Government Party].

A-bomb victims in Nagasaki and Hiroshima also raised objection to the government's standing on the issue.

At Wednesday's session of the committee, legislators from the opposition Liberal Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party and Japanese Communist Party criticized the statement saying it is not proper for Japan, the sole country to have experienced the wrath of atomic bombs, to recognize the use of nuclear arms.

Japan maintains three antinuclear principles—not to make, possess or harbor nuclear weapons on its territory.

The Hague-based international court called on nations concerned to submit a document on the issue after the World Health Organization (WHO) asked it in May to decide whether or not staging nuclear warfare violates international law.

**Further on Continued Reaction to DPRK Issues**

**DPRK Warns Japan About 'Punishment'**

*OW0906085994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Pyongyang warned Japan on Thursday [9 June] that it cannot avoid punishment if it joins in with sanctions against North Korea over the north's continued refusal to allow inspections of its nuclear facilities.

The North Korean Foreign Ministry, in a statement condemning Tokyo's "hostile policy" toward pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan, reiterated that sanctions would be considered a declaration of war.

The statement was reported by the official KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY in a dispatch monitored in Tokyo.

"If Japan, failing to atone for the never-to-be-condoned crimes it had committed against the Korean people in the past, should join force in any sanctions against us, we would regard it as a declaration of war, and Japan would be unable to evade a deserving punishment for it," the statement said.

The statement condemned Monday's mistaken police raid on the offices of the Kyoto chapter of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and a search of Chongryun offices in Osaka in April.

It charged that Japanese authorities are "taking advantage of U.S. attempts to isolate and stifle our republic over the nuclear issue" in order to suppress Chongryun and Koreans in Japan.

The statement also said Koreans "can hardly repress resentment" over the "immeasurable misfortunes and hardships" inflicted upon Korea during Japan's 1910-1945 colonial period and that Japan "is still suppressing and persecuting Koreans in Japan."

Kyoto police searched Chongryun offices and its affiliate school on the mistaken assumption that the group had



failed to submit a report, required under the national land utilization law, on the intended use of land acquired in 1990 and 1991.

City officials later discovered their oversight and apologized Tuesday.

In April, Osaka police searched Chongryun offices after a melee erupted during a demonstration by a rival group of Korean residents demanding the release of political prisoners in North Korea.

The protest was disrupted by men thought to be associated with Chongryun.

#### **Hata on DPRK's Improving Ties**

*OW0906064094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said Thursday North Korea's ability to resolve a dispute about its nuclear activities would improve its relations with other countries, and consequently with Japan.

Kazo Watanabe, director of the Social Democratic Party's [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ] General Affairs Bureau, told reporters Hata's comments were made in a meeting with SDPJ officials who are scheduled to leave for North Korea on Friday.

Japan currently has no diplomatic relations with North Korea. Negotiations to normalize bilateral ties have been stalled since November 1992.

The SDPJ, the second largest opposition force, will send a three-member delegation headed by Watanabe to North Korea through Tuesday as part of efforts to promote ties with the (North) Korean Workers Party.

Hata did not ask the SDPJ officials to hand a personal letter or message to North Korean leaders, according to Watanabe.

A group of legislators of the primary opposition Liberal Democratic Party is also scheduled to visit North Korea later next week.

Hata expressed hope North Korea will keep channels open with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) whose inspectors have been denied full access to nuclear facilities, Watanabe said.

In the event of Pyongyang's clearing the suspicions of its covert nuclear weapons development, Japan will consider extending multinational assistance to North Korea in cooperation with other countries, Hata was quoted as saying.

Hata also said Tokyo wishes to get along well with Pyongyang because Japan and North Korea are two neighboring countries in Asia.

#### **Hata: Nuclear Issue 'Critical'**

*OW0906041894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said Thursday the tension over North Korea's refusal of international inspections at its nuclear reactor is in a "very severe" state, expressing deepening concerns about the deteriorating dispute.

Hata told a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee that global apprehension is rising because of North Korea's failure to respond to the international call for a full inspection of its nuclear facilities.

"Japan should make the proper, possible response, keeping in step with the international community. The current state is very severe," he said.

North Korea has been recalcitrant in its refusal of inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at the nuclear complex at Yongbyon to determine if nuclear fuel has been diverted to make atomic bombs.

Hata said Japan should play an active role in solving the issue.

At the committee session, Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said Japan will continue to seek a peaceful solution.

Frustrated by North Korea's stubborn stance, the United States is now seeking sanctions against the country, either by the UN Security Council, or if such a move is thwarted by a China veto, in coordination with its allies like Japan and South Korea.

"North Korea seems to have no intention to resort to a military counterattack (against sanctions)," Kakizawa said.

"It is important to try to persuade North Korea to change its stance...While avoiding any provocative language," he added.

Kakizawa also said he will try to talk China into toeing the international line on the issue during his forthcoming visit to Beijing.

"I hope for joint action with China's participation," he said.

#### **Sanctions Against DPRK Studied**

*OW0806234494 Tokyo KYODO in English 2307 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata believes Japan should weigh the possibility of slapping sanctions against North Korea as part of efforts to talk the communist state into fully disclosing its suspected nuclear program.



The premier, in an interview printed in the Thursday morning edition of South Korea's daily TONG-A ILBO, repeated Tokyo's position of seeking a peaceful resolution on the issue through dialogue. Hata also made clear that in response to North Korea's alleged push for nuclear arms, Japan will take "responsible" action within the bounds of the constitution, which bans the use of force in settling international disputes.

Noting Tokyo wants to forge future-oriented ties with countries in the Asia-Pacific region based on repentance of its wartime wrongdoings, Hata said the Japanese Government is contemplating how to express remorse toward South Korea.

Historians say around World War II, Japan sent to battlefield brothels an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 women, mostly from the Korean peninsula, then under Japanese colonial rule.

Because Japan and South Korea are neighboring countries with common values of freedom and democracy, Hata said, Japan will strive to promote exchanges at all levels, deepen mutual understanding and step up bilateral cooperation in the international community.

#### **Hata, Kim To Keep 'Close Contact'**

OW0906034794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT  
9 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and South Korean President Kim Yong-sam agreed Thursday [9 Jun] to keep in close contact on the problem of North Korea's suspected development of nuclear weapons, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Hata and Kim reaffirmed the need for close consultations on the nuclear issue in a 25-minute telephone conversation, the officials said.

Kim, who has just returned from a weeklong visit to Russia and Uzbekistan, called Hata to brief him about the trip.

Saying he had agreed with Russian President Boris Yeltsin to keep in close contact on the North Korean nuclear problem, Kim stressed the importance of cooperation among Japan, South Korea and the United States as well as with Russia and China on the problem, according to the officials.

Kim told Hata that U.S. President Bill Clinton also phoned Kim while he was in Moscow, they said.

Hata told Kim he hopes Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa and South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu will be able to discuss the matter when Kakizawa visits Seoul on Saturday, the officials said.

The premier said it is important that Pyongyang cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as soon as possible and sweep away international concern that it is developing nuclear weapons.

Later in the day, Kakizawa and South Korean Ambassador to Japan Kong No-myong agreed in a meeting that Japan, South Korea and the U.S. acknowledge that China's role is important in solving the problem, the officials said.

Kakizawa said he wants to discuss the nuclear issue with Han based on the results of last weekend's consultations among Japan, South Korea and the U.S. in Washington.

He also said he wants to discuss bilateral and international affairs when they meet in Seoul.

Kong told Kakizawa that the South Korean Government has not changed its stance on the problem but has recently begun to express its position more clearly than before.

He was quoted as saying Seoul decided to do so because of criticism that its stance on the nuclear issue was one of appeasing North Korea.

#### **No 'Headway' Made in Talks**

OW0906080794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT  
9 Jun 94

[Text] Beijing, June 9 KYODO—Two hours of talks between the foreign ministers of China and South Korea failed to make any headway Thursday on the issue of a suspected North Korean nuclear weapons program, a diplomatic source in Beijing said.

Han Sung-chu, South Korean foreign minister, explained to his Chinese counterpart the various consultations among the United States, Russia, Britain and Japan, and said U.N. Security Council sanctions against North Korea were "inevitable," a South Korean diplomat said.

Han, who arrived in Beijing late Wednesday directly from the United Nations, told Qian Qichen the role of China in this matter was "very important" and urged China to "cooperate positively," he said.

Qian said China and South Korea share the same view concerning the seriousness of the current situation and the Chinese Government firmly maintains the basic position that there should be no nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, he said.

China urged continued dialogue among the four parties concerned and said it would make the utmost efforts and "do its best" to closely consult with the authorities concerned, including the members of the security council, the Beijing-based diplomat said.

Qian did not elaborate on China's position on sanctions against North Korea, nor did he indicate whether or not China would veto such sanctions if the security council votes for them, he said.

The Chinese foreign minister, however, called for the strengthening of consultations between China and South Korea, he said.



The diplomat interpreted the remarks of the Chinese foreign minister as an indication of China's unwillingness to participate in the implementation of sanctions on North Korea.

It was not clear if the Chinese side urged Han to encourage the U.S. to engage in a third round of talks with North Korea.

Consultations among Security Council members have taken place since the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported to the U.N. last Friday the impossibility of determining whether North Korea diverted to military use plutonium from spent fuel rods at their 5-megawatt experimental nuclear reactor.

Such an incident, if it did occur, would be a violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and could be reason enough to implement U.N. sanctions on Pyongyang.

### **Government Stand on Nuclear Arms Draws Fire**

*OW0906110694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[By Miu Oikawa Dieter]

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—The request of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for views on the legality of the use of nuclear weapons has driven Japan, the only nation to have suffered atomic bombings, into a difficult corner.

The Japanese Government initially planned to offer a purely legalistic view to the ICJ that the use of nuclear weapons does not violate international law.

But the government was forced to drop the idea after the revealed plan prompted a backlash of criticism.

"I think this case showed how the Japanese people have an aversion to nuclear weapons and how strong their antinuclear feelings are," a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said.

Antinuclear groups and atomic bomb sufferers reacted with shock and disbelief to news that Japan intended to say in a document to the ICJ that although the use of nuclear weapons is unacceptable from a humanitarian point of view, it does not violate international law.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where the U.S. dropped atom bombs in 1945, strongly objected to the planned statement, and urged Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa to change the wording of the report and denounce the use of nuclear arms as a violation of international law.

Politicians from opposition parties as well as cabinet ministers within the ruling coalition also voiced their concern about it, prompting a further stall in Diet deliberations on the much-delayed budget.

The dispute was further aggravated by the timing, since the standoff regarding North Korea's alleged development of nuclear weapons is at a highly sensitive stage with the possibility of U.N. sanctions looming.

"It's unbelievable," said lawyer Masanori Ikeda, a member of the World Court Project Japan Center, about the original report planned for submission. The center is composed of lawyers and victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"If you say the use of nuclear weapons is not illegal, that means countries can possess and use them without being punished," Ikeda said. "Tell that to North Korea and it will be delighted."

Japan's stance contradicts its position to support possible U.N. sanctions against North Korea, he added.

"The international community considers Japan's nuclear policy to be very authoritative because it is the only nation experiencing atomic bombing. But if Japan says the use of nuclear weapons is not illegal, it will certainly be extremely shocking to the world," he said.

The Japanese Government received a request from the ICJ, based in The Hague in the Netherlands, last September to submit by June 10 a written statement on whether it thinks the use of nuclear arms is illegal.

The ICJ made the request to all U.N. member countries after the World Health Organization (WHO) asked the court in May 1993 to offer an "advisory opinion" on whether the use of nuclear arms violates international law from the standpoint of its impact on health and the environment.

The contents of the statements will not be disclosed until the International Court compiles a report based on statements submitted by all U.N. member countries.

But according to the gist of the initial statement revealed by Foreign Ministry officials, Japan was to reiterate its traditional stance that "judging purely from the standpoint of international law ... the international community has not yet reached a consensus that the use of nuclear weapons violates present international law."

The government has been taking such a position since the 1960s, according to the ministry.

The ministry, which is in charge of preparing the statement, tried to ward off criticism by saying the ICJ request was for a "legal interpretation" of the use of nuclear weapons.

"Unfortunately, there is no international law that bans the use of nuclear weapons," said a senior ministry official, adding that Japan's opposition to nuclear weapons is clear in the statement because it includes passages stating nuclear weapons should never be used and others referring to Japan's three-point nonnuclear policy.



Japan has claimed to adhere to a policy of not producing, possessing or allowing nuclear weapons into Japan since it was approved by the Diet in 1968.

After much bickering in the press and in the Diet, however, the ministry decided to delete the passage about the legality of the use of nuclear weapons.

Instead, the Japanese statement will stress that "considering its tremendous power to destroy, kill and injure, the use of nuclear arms is not consistent with the spirit of humanitarianism that exists at the basis of thought in international law," according to ministry officials.

"The government decided to avoid specifying its legal position in the statement considering the opinions within and outside of the Diet," said a high-ranking ministry official. "Instead the Japanese Government decided to express its political position on the matter."

The official pointed out that it does not mean the Japanese Government's legal interpretation of nuclear arms has changed.

Submitting the written statement to the ICJ is not compulsory, but the official said the option of abstaining from presenting the paper was ruled out from the beginning.

"As a major U.N. member, and as a country which is deeply involved in nuclear problems, it would be extremely unnatural for Japan not to submit the statement," he said.

#### **Tokyo Renews Bid for UN Security Council Seat**

*OW0906040694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] New York, June 8 KYODO—Japan renewed its bid Wednesday [8 Jun] to become a permanent member of a revised UN Security Council and pledged its support to the reform of the United Nations.

UN Ambassador Hisashi Owada told a working group that Japan intends to work actively for reform of the UN and based on the philosophy of reform, will "do all it can to discharge its responsibilities as a permanent member of the Security Council in the cause of world peace and stability."

Owada made the remarks in a closed-door session of the working group, which is drafting reform proposals in response to the increasing scope and importance of the role of the UN in the post-Cold War era.

It was the first time for Japan to clearly state its wish to become a permanent member of the Security Council before a UN body.

The council now groups five permanent members, Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States, which are the major victor nations of World War II, and 10 nonpermanent members selected from U.N. member nations for two-year terms.

Pointing to Japan's "active" participation in UN-led peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, Owada said many members of the UN General Assembly and the working group fully recognize Japan's bid for a permanent seat on an enlarged council.

He expressed support for the working group's intermediary report which proposed an increase in the 15-member council to 20-25 seats.

While advocating a limited increase in permanent members, Owada said under-represented Asia, Africa and Latin America must be allocated more nonpermanent seats.

The working group is expected to issue its final report on the restructuring and strengthening of the UN and the Security Council in September.

#### **MITI Denies OECD Made New Stimulus Request**

*OW0906064694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—During the latest ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), no new request was made to Japan for quickening its economic recovery, a senior Japanese trade official said Thursday [9 Jun].

A joint communique referring to fiscal and monetary measures signals "strong expectations" by OECD member countries, especially the United States, for early economic recovery in Japan and Europe, Hideaki Kumano, vice international trade and industry minister, told a press conference.

But that does not mean they must do something specific, Kumano said.

The communique issued Wednesday at the end the two-day Paris gathering said, "where recovery is not yet sustained, eased monetary policy should be maintained...Where possible, consistent with the medium-term policy objective of budget consolidation, fiscal measures will be implemented as necessary to ensure sustained noninflationary growth led by strong domestic demand."

The wording shows the "well-balanced position" of the OECD, Kumano said. But he did not elaborate.

During the ministerial discussion, the U.S. has reportedly pressed for stronger wording to be used regarding requests to Japan and Europe.

#### **Japanese, Russians on Islands Dispute, DPRK**

*OW0806140094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1342 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Paris, June 8 KYODO—Japan and Russia reaffirmed Wednesday [8 June] cooperation in developing



bilateral relations and continued negotiations for a settlement of the long-standing territorial dispute, Japanese officials said.

The agreement was reached in a meeting between Nobuo Matsunaga, Japanese Government representative for external affairs, and Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, the officials said.

Matsunaga and Kozyrev are in Paris to attend a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The officials said Matsunaga and Kozyrev also agreed the countries will coordinate efforts to solve a crisis arising from suspected nuclear weapons development by North Korea.

Matsunaga told Kozyrev that political and economic dialogue has progressed since Russian President Boris Yeltsin visited Japan last October.

He stressed the need for further development of bilateral relations under the Tokyo declarations issued during Yeltsin's visit, including negotiations for a settlement of the territorial dispute in accordance with law and justice, the officials said.

Kozyrev agreed with Matsunaga's view and expressed hope that Japanese Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata will visit Russia.

Matsunaga withheld an immediate response, the officials said.

#### **Joint Venture To Start Phone Service in Russia**

*OW0906075694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—A Russian joint venture with Japanese international telecommunications giant KDD will start international telephone services with prepaid telephone cards in the Russian Far East in August, KDD said Thursday [9 June].

KDD and Japanese trading house Nissho Iwai Corp set up the Vladivostok-based joint venture Vostoktelecom Co. in 1992 with Interdaltelecom, a telecommunications service company in the Russian Far East.

Telephone cards worth 20 dollars and 50 dollars will be issued for the telephone service, to be available in Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and four other cities in the region, KDD said.

Fifteen card-based telephones will be installed at hotels, railway stations and airports, KDD said.

The service is intended mostly for Japanese businessmen and travelers in the region.

#### **Further Reports on Visiting Peruvian President**

##### **Meets Prime Minister Hata**

*PY0806134694 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0301 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Jun (EFE)—According to Japanese Foreign Ministry sources, Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori reiterated his country's desire to join the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

Fujimori, who is on the second day of his private visit, expressed this desire during a dinner given in his honor by Japanese Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata.

Hata explained to Fujimori that the APEC decided last November to freeze accepting new members for three years. He also said that the Japanese proposal to the other APEC members to allow Peru to attend its working meeting did not receive a consensus.

Fujimori plans to meet Emperor Akihito and visit the NEC electronics factory in Yokohama, near Tokyo, today.

##### **Fujimori 'Satisfied' With Visit**

*PY0806174094 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0911 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jun (EFE)—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori today ended his three-day visit to Japan with the hope that Peru's economic and political stabilization will help get more aid for development, investment, and tourism in his country.

Before leaving for Beijing, Fujimori told EFE he was satisfied with the result of his visit, while Council of Ministers President Efraim Goldenberg added that "the Japanese officials are gradually getting more enthusiastic" in their economic relations with Peru.

Upon arriving in Tokyo, Fujimori said the trip's top objective was to inform the Japanese Government and private business about Peruvian economic reforms and the pacification program in order to expedite aid for development and attract private investors.

Peru did not get any donation or credit this time but Japanese Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata was willing to help Peru with three projects: a drinking water treatment and sewer system for Lima, improvement of the Callao port infrastructure, and irrigation with Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) financing.

Regarding an Eximbank credit for Peru for a hydroelectric project, Hata told Fujimori on 6 June that the project depends on sending a mission to Peru to study its cost and feasibility.

According to a Japanese Foreign Ministry source, Japan is considering donations of food and hospital equipment to Peru. No details of concrete projects were disclosed until the requests are made through diplomatic channels.



Fujimori insisted to Hata that Japan support Peru to join the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), although new memberships have been frozen.

Fujimori's agenda, which was much lighter than other times, included an audience with Emperor Akihito, a meeting with 120 Tokyo Chamber of Commerce businessmen, meetings with top Eximbank and OECF executives, and a visit to the multinational electronic NEC Corporation plant in Yokohama to request technological cooperation on telecommunications.

At the end of his stay in Tokyo, Fujimori was given an "honorary degree" by the University of Keio in recognition of his work for Peruvian development and stability.

At the cultural level, President Fujimori dedicated a traveling exhibition in Japan about the Shikan culture sponsored by the private television network Tokyo Broadcasting Systems (TBS) and another exhibition on Inca art at the University of Tokyo.

Negotiations for the payment of the Peruvian debt to Japan, pending since Tokyo accepted its renegotiation with the Paris Club in 1993, have not been resumed.

During his visit Fujimori wanted to promote the image of "a Peru in peace" and in rapid economic growth to attract not only capital and trade but also restore tourism in Peru's historic areas.

#### **PK Team Formed To Replace group in Mozambique**

*OW0706094194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT  
7 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—A new contingent of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) members replacing another Japanese peacekeeping [PK] group in Mozambique was formally organized in a ceremony Tuesday [7 June] on the eve of departure.

The 48-member contingent will stay in the southeastern African nation until February 1995 to engage in the transportation of personnel and materials, SDF officials said.

The team is the third Japanese peacekeeping group to go there. It plans to be among the last U.N. peacekeepers to leave because it is in charge of transportation.

#### **Hata Faces 'Constant' Threat of No-Confidence Vote**

*OW0806133294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT  
8 Jun 94*

["News Focus" by Takehiko Kajita: "Hata Under Constant No-Confidence Threat From Here On"]

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata is skating on thin ice as head of a precarious minority government in the face of strident demands

from a mighty opposition camp for the mass resignation of the cabinet or a snap general election.

With the long-overdue fiscal 1994 national budget passed through the decisive House of Representatives on Wednesday, the focus of attention has shifted to whether the Hata administration can survive after the budget legislation becomes law.

The once-dominant Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has already given public notice that it intends to file a no-confidence motion against the Hata cabinet once the budget is enacted, in a move to wrest back power after nearly a year in the opposition bleachers.

"The continued existence of this cabinet is not beneficial to Japan," LDP Secretary General Yoshiro Mori asserted Tuesday. "It would result in a deepening of the current political chaos."

As the governing coalition lacks a majority in the 511-seat lower house, it is within the LDP's power to topple the present government in a no-confidence vote—unless the second-largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) [of Japan], moves to obstruct the effort.

The SDP, the largest force in the previous administration of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, walked out of the coalition in April, leaving Hata with Japan's first minority government in 39 years and fanning speculation that his cabinet would collapse as soon as the budget was adopted.

Even so, it is unclear whether the SDP will automatically join forces with the LDP to bring down the six-week-old government.

If a no-confidence motion is indeed rammed through the Diet, Hata will be torn between two harsh choices—resigning or dissolving the lower house for a snap general poll.

A mass resignation of the cabinet would open the way for the LDP's return to power, an idea the SDP can hardly feel comfortable with.

As the main opposition party during the LDP's 38-year unbroken rule that ended last August, the SDP well knows that while it can work with the LDP to force Hata from office, it cannot cooperate in governing due to wide policy differences.

On the other hand, if the premier were to call a general election on his own initiative, a feud would be triggered within the SDP over any concerted action with the LDP to overturn the Hata administration.

Dozens of SDP lawmakers say that an election under the current multiseat system would be tantamount to the demise of political reform, as the Diet has already legislated a set of electoral reform bills introducing a mixture of single-seat voting districts and proportional representation for lower house polls.



Masao Sakon, a reform-minded SDP rank-and-filer, warned that he and others within the SDP may have to quit the party if the leadership moves to cooperate with the LDP in defeating the Hata government through a no-confidence vote.

"If such a situation arises, we may have to make a certain decision," he said.

Nor is the LDP monolithic.

As the nation's years of efforts to achieve anticorruption political reform will not be capped without the enactment of a yet-to-be-formulated bill drawing a new electoral map, pro-reformers within the LDP have also been against a general election under the moribund old system.

"I think a no-confidence motion will ultimately not be submitted," a senior coalition official said on condition of anonymity.

Hata, a veteran politician and staunch advocate of political reform, for his part has underscored the need to contest the next lower house election under a revamped system that goes into force only after the redistricting bill is acted upon.

The chief executive has so far shown no interest in SDP Secretary General Wataru Kubo's proposal for quitting on a voluntary basis after passage of the budget and before a no-confidence vote so as to fashion a new coalition government, possibly with the participation of the SDP.

"If the voluntary resignation proposal was offered with an eye to returning to the coalition, the motive was impure," said Yoshiaki Iisaka, professor of political science at Tokyo's Gakushuin University.

It is almost impossible to make a fresh start even if the SDP returns to the coalition, because the party once opted to leave the ruling alliance, Iisaka predicted.

In any case, it is certain that between now and the June 29 close of the current ordinary Diet session, Hata's fragile administration will face intensifying attacks from the opposition forces.

"This Diet session will wind up without an extension and the current state of political flux will likely drag on until September," said another senior coalition official who requested he not be identified.

### **Ozawa Urges Policy Consultations With SDP**

*OW0406134594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT 4 Jun 94*

[Text] Osaka, June 4 KYODO—Ichiro Ozawa, chief strategist in the ruling coalition, called Saturday [4 June] for policy consultations with the the opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) [of Japan, SDPJ], a former coalition partner.

"Both ruling and opposition parties must consider how they will act after parliamentary debate on the state budget (for fiscal 1994) ends," Ozawa, secretary general of shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], said in a speech.

The withdrawal in late April of the SDP, the largest component in the cabinet of former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, forced Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata to form the first minority government in 39 years.

The SDP walked out of the coalition following the abrupt formation of a new parliamentary group by other coalition partners excluding the SDP.

The SDP has demanded that the Hata cabinet voluntarily resign en masse after passage of the budget through the Diet. The overdue budget is expected to clear the Diet in mid-June.

The largest opposition Liberal Democratic Party is poised to submit a no-confidence motion against the Hata cabinet.

If the SDP supports the motion, Hata has to disband his cabinet or dissolve the House of Representatives.

SDP Secretary General Wataru Kubo predicted Saturday the Hata cabinet will resign en masse if such a motion against his cabinet is approved.

"If a no-confidence motion is approved, the Hata cabinet will have no other choice but to resign en masse," Kubo told reporters in Hachinohe in Aomori Prefecture, northern Japan.

### **Ozawa-Run Group Receives Money From Industries**

*OW0306133494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—A friendship promotion association led by Ichiro Ozawa, the chief strategist of the ruling coalition which reportedly received 100 million yen from the construction industry in 1991, also received donations from other industries totaling 560 million yen, association sources said Friday [3 June].

Ozawa, secretary general of Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], reportedly used his influence to secure contributions from automotive, electronics, banking and other industries for the "John Manjiro no kai," a nonprofit group to promote Japan-U.S. grassroots relations, the sources said.

The friendship organization was established in November 1990, when Ozawa was then secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party and sought donations from businesses to host a November 1991 conference in Kyoto to promote Japan-U.S. exchanges.

Sadao Hirano, a Shinseito member of the House of Councillors, a close associate of Ozawa, was the acting chairman of the organization and reportedly asked the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) in



September 1991 for its assistance in reaching a donations goal of 600 million yen.

Hirano said Keidanren Secretary General Masaya Miyoshi spoke with the industries that could not contribute money through Keidanren, calling him "very cooperative."

On Thursday, the sources said the "John Manjiro no kai" received 100 million yen from the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors (Nikkenren), which is an influential group in the Keidanren.

John Manjiro was a fisherman from old Tosa Province who was shipwrecked in 1841 and taken to the United States by an American whaling ship.

Manjiro later returned to Japan where he served as a translator, wrote an English phrase book and taught at the predecessor of Tokyo University as Japan opened to the world.

#### **Panel Urges Administrative, Fiscal Reforms**

*OW0806122694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—A subcommittee of the ruling coalition's tax reform panel came up with a report Wednesday [8 June] calling for administrative and fiscal reforms as a precondition for a raise in indirect taxes, officials said.

The officials said the report focuses on reorganization of 92 government-backed corporations and administrative reforms of local governments.

The document did not name those corporations to be abolished or consolidated, they said.

The officials said the report stressed the need for the government to push ahead with reform measures at both central and local administration levels to line up public support for tax reforms—specifically a hike in the consumption tax rate which now stands at 3.0 percent.

The panel laid down five principles for a thorough review of government-backed corporations within fiscal 1994 to map out a reorganization plan in the early part of fiscal 1995, the officials said.

The principles call for corporations that have attained their goals to be abolished or scaled down and for those which are unproductive to be reorganized, they said.

The report stopped short of proposing consolidation of six ministries and agencies, including the Construction, Transport and Agriculture Ministries and three agencies, saying simply that the government should take a positive step on the matter, the officials said.

The report called for restructuring of local governments to reduce personnel and promote efficiency, they said.

#### **Mieno Says Inflation Rate 'Very Stable'**

*OW0806153294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1439 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] London, June 8 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Wednesday [8 June] Japan's inflation rate remains very stable.

Mieno said the central bank will give priority in its monetary policy to stabilizing commodity prices.

Mieno made the remarks in a news conference after attending a meeting of the international monetary conference at which central bankers from member countries exchanged views on the global economy and growth.

He said positive consideration should be given to derivative financial instruments designed to reduce risks in financial trading and emphasized the importance of risk management.

#### **North Korea**

#### **Atomic Energy Chief Sends Letter to IAEA**

*SK0806001394 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2109 GMT 7 Jun 94*

["Letter" from Pak Yong-nam, director of the DPRK Atomic Energy General Department to Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency—date not given]

[Text] Pak Yong-nam, director of the DPRK Atomic Energy General Department, sent the following letter to Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], responding to the hurriedly made conclusion that it is impossible to confirm if nuclear material has been diverted [haengmulchil yuyongul tambohalsu omnundusi sodullo kyollonul naeringotkwa kwallyonhaeso], insisting as if the technical possibility of the later measurement of fuel rods [nosim yollyo] at our five-megawatt experimental nuclear power plant has been lost. [machi sangsildoengot chorom chujang hamyonso].

I regret very much [maeu yugamsuropke saenggak handa] that you hurriedly made the conclusion that it is impossible to confirm if nuclear material has been diverted, insisting as if the technical possibility of the later measurement of fuel rods at our five-megawatt experimental nuclear power plant has been lost.

We have recently asked the agency to give us a scientific and technological response to the method for later measurement of fuel rods that we proposed, while agreeing to the agency's deputy director-general's proposal for negotiations by telex on the core refueling. However, you, with no intention to respond to our proposal, picked a quarrel with us, acting as if we had made no answer, and even submitted to the UN Security Council an absurd report that distorted facts [sasirul chondohan tangchiannun pogo].



What we cannot help but call in question is that you ignored our special status following the temporary suspension of the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. Our special status was created by the United States and the IAEA. Based on their acknowledgement of our special status, the United States and the agency agreed on the inspection to guarantee the continuity of safeguards, and the agency has carried out inspections to guarantee the continuity of safeguards, not routine and ad hoc inspections [chonggi mit pijonggi sachari anira] under the safeguards accord.

The fuel rods replacement at the five-megawatt experimental nuclear power plant is being carried out in the presence of inspectors from the agency and under the agency's supervision [kamsi] and surveillance [pongswae] in accordance with this principle. Inspectors of the agency who are observing the replacement of the fuel rods admit there is no diversion of nuclear materials.

Problems on the verification of the history of the fuel rods [nosim yollyoui kyongnyok komjung munje] raised by the agency will automatically [chayonhi] be solved when our special status is resolved [haeso].

We are now doing the refueling operations in such a manner to guarantee fully the technical possibility for later measurement of fuel rods, anticipating a dissolution of our special status. The fuel rods are being replaced channel by channel and area by area in due sequence, and all the fuel rods from four channels are discharged into one basket.

All the refueling operations, including recording the identification numbers of baskets and fuel rod channels in the baskets and positions of baskets in the tub, are being correctly recorded in accounting and operating books and are confirmed by the inspectors of the agency daily. This plainly shows that the procedure fully guarantees the possibility of repeating [chaeyon] the sequence of fuel channels and fuel rods in channels, if necessary.

Our method of guaranteeing the technical possibility, which we notified the agency by letter, is not only theoretically possible, but also has fully been proven experimentally. This is the only rational [hamnijogin] method suitable to our special status. All the facts show that when our special status is resolved, the agency can scientifically verify there has been no diversion of nuclear materials in the past.

Nevertheless, it was referred in your reports to the UN Security Council and the IAEA Board of Governors that any future measurement of that fuel would have no practical value because it would not be possible to reconstruct the configuration of fuel rods and because the measurement would have to be based on operators' records, which are unverifiable. This shows that you seem to have no interest in a fair solution to our nuclear problem, in keeping with your preconceived prejudiced political view.

Our practical experience from the past inspections shows that the more we accepted the agency inspections with our maximum goodwill and generosity, the more artificial obstacles the agency made to the solution of the problem, leading the situation to a graver phase by attaching unreasonable conditions every time.

We made it clear during the Board of Governors meeting in February 1993 that the inconsistencies could be clarified by a verification of the fuel rods during the core refueling operation. At that time, however, the agency Secretariat objected to our proposal, saying that the inconsistencies could not be clarified in such a manner, and made the Board of Governors adopt the resolution on special inspections for two military sites.

After completing the activities sufficient to guarantee the continuity of safeguards last March, the agency referred to the UN Security Council the issue of additional inspections, saying that it is necessary to carry out the smear-taking from the glove boxes and gamma mapping in the building No. 3 at the radiochemical laboratory in order to verify nondiversion of nuclear materials.

When we allowed the agency to conduct additional inspections as a special exception, it then said that it is necessary to measure the fuel rods from the core, which was a matter already denied by the agency in the past. On the one hand, the agency inspection team removed the archive samples for clarification of the inconsistencies during the past inspection, and on the other hand, the agency says that it is necessary for the agency to make special inspections of two military sites to verify nondiversion of nuclear materials. This shows that the agency Secretariat continues to join the U.S. hostile policy toward the DPRK to make our military sites open one by one under the pretext of the inspection.

The development of current situation regarding the core refueling operations bears resemblance to the IAEA's pressure commotion at the beginning of 1993 when the agency cooked up the nonexistent inconsistencies on the basis of the false intelligence information provided by a third country and imposed on us the so-called special inspection of two military sites on the basis of the inconsistencies.

I think such unreasonable acts of the IAEA are unprecedented events in the history of safeguards. I would like to remind you that, for these reasons, we could not help but withdraw from the NPT last year.

In light of the facts described above, we cannot help but doubt if our nuclear issue can indeed be resolved through further consultations with the agency Secretariat.

Recently, the agency Secretariat has laid obstacles to our normal nuclear activities concerning the refueling operation at the beginning of the campaign by intentionally avoiding the presence of its inspection team. On the other hand, it is now preventing a smooth solution of the nuclear problem by making a hasty conclusion that it could not verify the nondiversion of nuclear materials.



This is very irresponsible and hasty behavior that misrepresents the objective reality.

Accordingly, the agency Secretariat will have to be entirely held responsible for all the consequence arising from this wrong conclusion. If the agency Secretariat takes our nuclear issue to the United Nations and continues to adhere to only pressure on the basis of a hasty conclusion that the technical possibility for later measurement of the fuel rods has been broken, widening its unfairness, we will no longer feel the need to be subject to the unreasonable binding of the agency Secretariat and will have no choice but to proceed to the next step of our peaceful nuclear activities.

### **Pyongyang 'Virtually' Done Removing Fuel Rods**

*OW0806125394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Vienna, June 8 KYODO—North Korea has virtually finished removing fuel rods from its 5-megawatt reactor, defying demands by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to stop refueling, an IAEA spokesman said Wednesday [8 June].

IAEA inspectors on the spot have confirmed the situation, the spokesman said.

The IAEA submitted a report last week to the United Nations Security Council saying Pyongyang has made it impossible to determine whether plutonium has been secretly taken from the fuel rods to manufacture nuclear weapons.

An IAEA Board of Governors regular meeting now in session in Vienna is expected to resume debate as early as Thursday, and is likely to demand that North Korea accept inspections of its two undeclared nuclear facilities as a possible alternative means of judging if it has been developing nuclear arms.

The undeclared sites in the Yongbyon nuclear complex 90 kilometers north of Pyongyang are suspected of being secretly used to develop nuclear arms.

North Korea has rejected the IAEA's demands to stop removing fuel rods from the 5-megawatt reactor, also in Yongbyon. The nuclear watchdog said removal would spoil chances to determine if plutonium has been diverted for nuclear weapons.

IAEA Director General Hans Blix said at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting Tuesday that it is now impossible for the U.N. agency to know whether North Korea is developing nuclear arms.

Blix also said inspections of two unreported sites suspected as nuclear waste facilities are now "even more important" and urged Pyongyang to cooperate.

Yun Ho-chin, North Korean delegate to the IAEA in Vienna, said Tuesday that North Korea will "never" allow special international inspections of the undeclared

nuclear facilities, adding that the organization can carry out satisfactory inspections by checking the removed fuel rods.

### **DFRF Releases Statement on National Meeting**

*SK0306055394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA)—Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF], released a statement to the press on June 2 expressing the hope for an early meeting with South Korean political parties, organisations and public figures to discuss the convocation of a national conference.

Recalling that a consultative meeting of representatives of the government, political parties and public organisations of the DPRK on the 25th of May selected the North side's delegates to the preparatory committee of the national conference and, at the same time, urged the South Korean authorities to show an affirmative response to the North's proposal for the convocation of a national conference and select the South side's delegates to the preparatory committee as soon as possible, thereby keeping step with the North, Yu Ho-chun said the South Korean authorities, however, are still taking a wrong position.

The true road of patriotism which should be chosen by the nation at present is to oppose war and confrontation and for all the compatriots in the North, South and overseas to be reconciled and united, transcending all the differences, and the most reasonable way for it is to convene a national conference.

If the conference is to be convened as scheduled, we think, it is necessary for the political parties, organisations and public figures in the North and South who want reunification to meet in whatever form, to begin with, and have open-hearted discussions for a successful conference under the condition where the preparatory committee for the national conference has not yet been formed and the South Korean authorities are laying hurdles in its way.

From this point of view the DFRF Central Committee urges the South Korean political parties, organisations of reunification movement and politicians and public figures who want contacts with us to meet in whatever form as soon as possible at any place.

The South Korean authorities should not bar the representatives of the South Korean political parties and organisations and patriotic-minded figures from contacting us, but, though belatedly, positively respond to the proposal for the convocation of a national conference desired by all the fellow countrymen, clearly mindful that the convocation of the historic national conference is a national-historical demand.



### Kim Yong-sam Remarks on Reunification Criticized

SK0306055294 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0515  
GMT 3 Jun 94

["Separatist's Boloney Against Reunification"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA)—The traitor Kim Yong-sam of South Korea in an interview with the U.S. NEWSWEEK on May 31 took exception to the DPRK's proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK]. He told the NEWSWEEK that the "Yemen-style reunification based on confederacy" would "only result in a tragedy as illustrated by the situation in Yemen" and that "we should achieve durable reunification".

The traitor Kim Yong-sam's comment on the "Yemen-style reunification based on confederation" without any knowledge of the domestic situation of Yemen is meant to connect the DPRK's DCRK founding proposal with the Yemen situation in a far-fetched manner in a bid to sling mud at the proposal, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says, and goes on:

His opposition to the North's DCRK founding proposal means, in the final analysis, denying a peaceful reunification of the country.

The DPRK's confederacy formula based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments has enjoyed widespread support and sympathy of not only the entire Korean people in the North and the South and abroad but of the world's progressive people for its validity, reasonableness and feasibility.

Much upset by the enormous vitality of the DPRK's confederacy formula, the Kim Yong-sam group has resorted to all the demagoguery, calling it a "strategy of reunification through communization" and saying it would result in a "tragedy", in an effort to keep its influence from spreading far and wide in South Korea rapidly and dampen the ever mounting peaceful reunification sentiments of the people.

The traitor Kim Yong-sam is a heinous separatist who has opposed national reunification, the supreme task of the nation, saying "the concept of hasty reunification is a daydream" and "reunification without liberal democracy and market economy is no better than division".

The "three-stage reunification formula" brought forward by him by reenacting his preceding dictators' permanent national division proposal with only slight paint on it is a replica of the "institutional reunification" doctrine that presupposes confrontation and war between the fellow countrymen. It will only heighten distrust and confrontation and, furthermore, result in a conflict and irretrievable national disasters.

The traitor Kim Yong-sam's talk about "durable reunification" is, in the final analysis, meant to realize the

ambition of northward invasion and reunification by "strength", maintaining the reactionary colonial system of South Korea and extending it even to the North.

### South's 'Grave Military Provocation' Alleged

SK0806045294 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0447  
GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets on June 6 and 7 committed a grave military provocation by illegally introducing recoilless guns and large-calibre machineguns into the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and staging a shooting exercise against the North, military sources said.

On the 7th of June, they deployed 90 mm recoilless guns in the DMZ under the nose of Komsa-ri, Chorwon County, and staged an exercise of firing at a post of the North side.

Earlier, on the 6th, they brought many armed bandits and large-calibre machineguns to the DMZ off Mt. Wolbi in Kosong County in the eastern sector of the front, Jawon-ri, Phyonggang County in the central sector and Imgang-ri, Jangpung County in the western sector, inciting a war atmosphere.

The reckless introduction of heavy weapons and military provocation by the South Korean puppets posed a grave threat to the safety of the Korean People's Army soldiers who were on a routine duty.

This is a deliberate and premeditated military provocation designed to push to a higher pitch of tension the situation in the DMZ where Armed Forces of the two sides are in acute confrontation with the Military Demarcation Line in between.

The South Korean puppets must look squarely at the developments in the DMZ, stop acting recklessly and pull the illegally introduced armed bandits and all the heavy weapons out of there at once.

### Kim Yong-sam Group Leading Situation to 'War'

SK0906103694 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1023  
GMT 9 Jun 94

["Ill-boding Move"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA)—Puppet Prime Minister of South Korea Yi Yong-tok made "a check-up of emergency duty posture" of "major organs" and the director of the puppet police agency instructed police to "intensify the alert posture" against the North. The U.S. Forces stationed in South Korea staged "an evacuation exercise" to test "prompt departure preparations" of U.S. troops and their families in case of emergency.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says that such row can be seen only on the eve of a war and it suggests that the Kim Yong-sam group is leading the



situation of the Korean peninsula nearer to the threshold of war in league with the outside forces.

We urged a stop to such a criminal act as turning the country into a nuclear war theatre of foreign forces, warning the Kim Yong-sam group more than once that "sanctions" sought by the imperialists under the pretext of fictitious "nuclear suspicion" against the North mean a war and there is no mercy in a war, the analyst says, and continues:

But the South Korean puppets, ignoring our warnings, are bringing clouds of a nuclear war by showing extra zeal in imposing "sanctions" on fellow countrymen. The "doctrine of inevitability of sanctions" peddled by the puppets is a doctrine of inevitability of war.

The puppets must know that their provocative war move against the North may cause irrevocably grave consequences.

We want peace, not war. But we will never allow anyone to provoke us.

#### **Arts Group Chairman Proposes Contact With ROK**

*SK0806052894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458  
GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA)—Paek In-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art of Korea, in a statement on June 7 expressed the hope that the federation and organisations of literature and art of South Korea would have a contact in Pyongyang or Seoul or Panmunjom at an early date on the occasion of August 15.

Noting that the convocation of a national conference is a timely and reasonable measure to remove the danger of a war created in Korea and open up a new phase of reunification in the 90s with concerted efforts of the nation, he said:

"However desperately the South Korean authorities may block the convocation of a national conference, they cannot break the will of the 70 million fellow countrymen to hold the conference.

"When delegates of organisations of literature and art in the North and the South sit at one place, a common action guideline of the national conference will be shaped and things favorable to peace of the country and its peaceful reunification will be done.

"I express the hope that the men and organisations of literature and art of South Korea that value justice and conscience will actively respond to our patriotic proposal."

#### **Relatives of Prisoners in ROK Send Letters**

*SK0906112494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036  
GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA)—Relatives of unconverted long-term prisoners in South Korea, Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan, in the northern half of Korea sent letters to South Korean organizations on June 8 calling upon them to actively cooperate in the struggle for their early repatriation to the North. The letters were addressed to the headquarters for the promotion of the repatriation of Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan, the Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Christian Churches, the Bar Association for a Democratic Society and the Council of the Movement of Families for Democracy.

Kim Pong-son and Kim Pong-suk, younger sisters of Kim In-so, in their letter said their brother, who was taken prisoner while active as a guerrilla in the area of the South side during the war, should have been returned to his hometown right after the ceasefire under the international law.

They charged that the South Korean authorities kept their brother in prison for more than 30 years for the mere reason that he refused to recant his belief and, after his release from prison, are refusing to send him home with the far-fetched argument that he is not a prisoner of war.

They said they, old women now in the evening of their life, earnestly request the organizations of the South side to make their utmost efforts for the repatriation of their brother to the North where his children, family and relatives are waiting for him, while he can walk on his own feet.

Paek Chong-kwon, a nephew of Ham Se-hwan, in his letter said the fact that his uncle requested various organizations to cooperate in his repatriation, not yielding his will despite harsh persecutions, tells that he does not want to live in South Korea but earnestly hopes to return to his hometown where his flesh and blood live.

Recalling that the South Korean Red Cross side took a negative attitude by refusing the just demand of the DPRK Red Cross society for his repatriation with the unreasonable allegation that he could not be "regarded as a prisoner of war" and he "has got citizenship", the letter says this runs counter to the spirit of the Red Cross.

He expressed the belief that the organizations would make positive efforts to realize the repatriation of his uncle without fail.

#### **DPRK Military Delegates' PRC Visit Reported**

*SK0906013194 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] The DPRK military delegation led by Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the



Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, vice chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission, and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA], which is visiting China, inspected the Armored Force Engineering Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] on 6 June. Commandant of the academy Major General Cai Kangsheng, Vice Commandant Major General (Sun Jiangrong), and other functionaries concerned, welcomed the delegation.

The head of the delegation inspected the honor guard with Cao Gangchuan, deputy chief of General Staff, and the commandant of the academy. The delegation looked over the tanks and armored cars receiving training at the academy, and an exhibition hall that exhibited technological achievements.

On 7 June, the delegation inspected the sixth artillery division of the Beijing military region.

On 6 June, Zhang Wannian, chief of the General Staff of the PLA, arranged a banquet for the delegation. Members of the DPRK military delegation led by Choe Kwang, the chief of the General Staff, the DPRK ambassador to China; and the embassy military attache were invited. Cao Gangchuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA; the political commissar of the Navy Department; the political commissar of the Air Force Department; the deputy commander of the Beijing military region; and other functionaries concerned were on hand.

Speeches were exchanged at the banquet. In his speech, Zhang Wannian, chief of the General Staff, said that the Armies of the two countries of China and the DPRK have a long tradition of friendly relations. He emphasized that the friendship concluded between the people and Armies of the two countries through blood ties is invincible. He stated that the heroic and diligent Korean people and the People's Army achieved great results in socialist construction and national defense building under the leadership of the Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people, and the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il. He also said that the Chinese people and Army are happy about those results as though they were their own.

He said that he hopes that the Korean people and the People's Army achieve greater results in the future under the leadership of the respected Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander of the KPA.

On 7 June, the delegation met with the Chinese National Defense Minister Chi Haotian. During the meeting, the defense minister said that the people and Armies of the two countries fought shoulder to shoulder during the anti-Japanese war period opposing the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and that during the fatherland liberation war, they shed blood and fought together in one dugout against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. He emphasized that the friendship between the two countries was truly

bonded by blood. He said that since the people and Armies of the two countries shared joys and sorrows on the road of revolutionary struggle, they were one in mind. He stated that China is happy with the results being achieved by the Korean people and the People's Army in socialist construction and in strengthening national defense, as though the results were their own.

Next, the defense minister arranged a dinner for the delegation. Participants of the banquet and dinner made a toast for the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, for the long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and for the long life of the Chinese party and state leaders including the respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin.

### Meet With Jiang Zemin 7 Jun

SK0806140394 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, president of the state, and president of the Central Military Commission, on 7 June received a military delegation of our country led by Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, vice chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission, and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

At the talks, the head of the delegation conveyed greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Jiang Zemin.

Expressing deep thanks for this, Comrade Jiang Zemin asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Jiang Zemin stressed that PRC-DPRK friendship was personally provided, strengthened, and developed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader of the Korean people, together with revolutionaries of old generations including President Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai of the Chinese people. He said that this friendship is forged with blood.

Stating that the two nations of the PRC and DPRK are amicable neighbors with lips-and-teeth relations, Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out that the two parties, two nations, and two armies have a traditional friendship.

He emphasized that it is of great significance in the past and at the present time as well to strengthen and develop such a friendship, and that the Chinese party and government attach great significance to developing friendly relations with DPRK. He said that he is satisfied with the fact that relations between the two parties and two nations are developing.

He noted that it is a firm policy of the Chinese party and government and is the desire of the whole party and all



the people to strengthen and develop PRC-DPRK friendship, and stressed that they will make efforts for this.

Present at the talks were Zhang Wannian, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Cao Gangchuan, deputy chief of General Staff; the ambassador of our country to the PRC; and the military attache in the Embassy.

### **'Strengthening' of Ties Viewed**

SK0806152494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515  
GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] Beijing, June 7 [date as received] (KCNA)—“Strengthening and developing Sino-Korean friendship are the firm policy of our party and government as well as the desire of our whole party and people, and we will make efforts to this end,” declared Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Communist Party of China, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Military Commission.

He said this when he met Tuesday the visiting military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-chairman of the National Defence Committee of the DPRK and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

Jiang Zemin said friendship between China and the DPRK is one provided, consolidated and developed by the respected leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song together with Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai and other revolutionary veterans of the Chinese people and forged in blood.

Noting that the two countries are friendly neighbours in the lips-and-teeth relationship, he said the two parties, two countries and two armies have traditional relations of friendship.

He stressed that further strengthening and developing such relations—past or present—is always of great significance.

“The Chinese party and government regard their friendly relations with the DPRK important, and are satisfied with the development of the relations between the two parties and two countries,” he added.

### **Envoy Accuses U.S. of 'Hostile Posture'**

BK0706110494 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 7 Jun 94 pp 1, 9

[Text] Islamabad, June 6—The Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) in Pakistan Choe Su-il today accused the United States of persisting with its hostile posture against his country despite the flexibility the DPRK had shown in allowing international inspectors to visit its sole nuclear power reactor.

A team of experts of the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are currently positioned at the Yongbyong Nuclear Reactor along with cameras watching the change of fuel at the facility but still “the US was finding excuses” for carrying on its hostile posture and propaganda against North Korea, he said while addressing a Press conference at his residence here on Monday.

According to operational rules when the fuel at a nuclear plant was spent up at after [as published] about 10 years, it has to be replaced with fresh fuel because its dust becomes weapon-oriented. Since North Korea did not want to retain the dangerous spent-up fuel it had invited the IAEA inspectors to watch the changing process themselves.

Talking about the Yongbyong nuclear power facility Mr Choe said it was a harmless nuclear plant with a small capacity of only 5 megawatt. Moreover, it was an experimental reactor of ‘graphite and moderated type’. The North Korean government had undertaken to change it into a light water reactor so that it did not release the weapon-making dust and as such remove doubts, if any, of the reactor being used for making nuclear weapons.

He said the flimsy pretexts being advanced by the United States on North Korea's nuclear programme were not actually meant to denuclearise the Korean peninsula. In reality and as a matter of fact the Americans wanted to destroy and put an end to the socialist system practised in North Korea under its global policy of decimating socialist system wherever it existed, said the DPRK envoy.

One of the most dangerous postures of the United States in his view was the stationing of 38,000 American troops on the South Korean soil plus deployments of 1,000 nuclear war-heads and setting up of several ‘Patriot’ missiles, which were used with devastating effect against Iraq in 1991.

Additionally, the DPRK Ambassador went on, the American troops and the South Korean army would conduct on the South Korean soil army exercises called ‘Team Spirit 94.’

Mr. Choe accused the United States of abandoning direct talks with North Korea on ‘artificial excuses’ which was against the clear-cut commitment it had made in an agreement with North Korea more than a year ago. Not only that the Americans had also adopted threatening attitude towards his country and one of the threats being mentioned was the applying of sanctions against it.

If the United States chose to shut the door for direct talks with the DPRK the next step of his government would be to proceed to the next step in its peaceful nuclear programme which also included expansion of independent nuclear power industry. If the pressurisation and threatening stance of the United States did not end, North Korea would have no choice but to come out



permanently from its promise to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty [NPT], warned Choe Su-il, but explained that the withdrawal from NPT did not mean that North Korea would start making nuclear weapons.

### **U.S. Defense Secretary's Remarks Denounced**

*SK0906085694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0705 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] According to a foreign news report, in his recent interview with NBC television, U.S. Defense Secretary Perry made dangerous and warmanic remarks that a preemptive strike against North Korea remains an option.

Perry unhesitatingly made such warmanic remarks at a time when the United States and its followers are attempting to impose undisguised sanctions under the pretext of our nonexistent nuclear issue. This is an unpardonable criminal act which will lead the situation to the door of war [chonjaengui munogwie kkaji]. This clearly shows that the U.S. military action to crush [apsal] us has now entered an adventurous stage for carrying out a real warfare. [silchonul pyolchinun mohomchogin tangye].

### **'Blast of War Fanatic' Noted**

*SK0906045194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[“Blast of War Fanatic”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA)—U.S. Defense Secretary Perry appeared on NBC television recently and let out the dangerous blast that “a preemptive strike against North Korea remains an option”, according to a foreign press report.

The reckless war blast of Perry came at a time when the United States and its followers were seeking openly to impose “sanctions” on the DPRK over its fictitious “nuclear issue”. This is an unpardonable criminal act of driving the situation to the brink of war.

Recently, Perry put the U.S. Forces stationed in South Korea in “a round-the-clock alert posture” and brought the extra-large carrier Independence to the waters where it could enter into war exercises against the North within a few days, and planned a large-scale naval war exercise in the waters around the Korean peninsula, inciting a war fever.

Judging from the fact that Perry threatened a “preemptive attack” on the extension line of these military moves, it is only too clear that it was not a mere threat but a war blast signalling the green light to the actually provocation of a second Korean war.

It is a gross miscalculation if the U.S. hardline conservative force think they can overpower the North through a “surprise attack” by force of arms, without the least

intention to seek a negotiated solution to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

We are fully prepared to cope with any case.

### **U.S. Actions Said Increasing Tensions**

*SK0906051094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[“They Must Not Miscalculate”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the U.S. act in driving the situation on the Korean peninsula to the phase of war.

Warning that it must stop its harebrained act, facing squarely the reality, the analyst says:

The United States is planning to additionally deploy a task force comprising a carrier flotilla, tactical flying corps, “B 52” strategic bombers, etc. In South Korea, Japan and the west Pacific region. The U.S. Defense Secretary Perry said “a preemptive strike at Pyongyang’s nuclear facilities remains an option” and U.S. Senator McCain called for “a military strong-arm action,” crying that “North Korea must be bombed.”

All this patently proves that the United States does not have the intention to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula by peaceful means and is using the “nuclear issue” of the DPRK as a card in the war gambling to stifle it.

The U.S. ruling quarters, for all their lipservice to “peace” and “relaxation of tensions” on the Korean peninsula, is actually seeking heightened tensions and military adventures, remaining captive to the consciousness of confrontation and war psychology.

The United States is even scheming to send U.S. reinforcements to the Korean front from Alaska and Germany and 50 warships, more than 200 warplanes and a U.S. naval force 25,000 strong based in Hawaii have started for the Korean waters.

It is a mistake to try to subdue and stifle the DPRK by strength. The hardline conservatives of the United States seem to be ignorant of our faith and might. We regard independence and socialism as our life and blood. We are resolved and ready to counter any military option of the United States.

### **Paper Denounces South's 'Reliance' on U.S.**

*SK0806105594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[“Colonial Puppet Regime Clinging To Sleeves of U.S. Troops”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today brands the South



Korean "regime" which is prolonging its days in reliance on outside forces as a colonial puppet regime right down to its toes.

This is fully illustrated by the attitude of the puppets toward the U.S. Forces in South Korea, the article says, and goes on:

Now countries and nations all over the world are lifting up loud voices demanding the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in their territories. But only the South Korean puppets are running the gamut of folly, entreating for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Forces and "protection by the nuclear umbrella".

When the anti-American sentiments ran high in South Korea, the United States said it would withdraw its forces from South Korea in order to lull them. If the South Korean puppets had an iota of national conscience, they should have welcomed its intention to take back its aggression forces to their den across the ocean. They, however, entreated the United States not to withdraw its forces from South Korea and even staged the drama of "a cabinet resignation en bloc."

They pay a colossal amount of fund for the maintenance of the U.S. forces. The United States pays the rent to the countries where its aggression troops are stationed for the use of bases. However, it does not pay a penny for many military bases in South Korea but uses them free of charge and receives billions of dollars from the puppets every year in burden sharing.

To justify this mean act the South Korean puppets talk volubly about "protection by the nuclear umbrella". But it is an outburst which can be let out only by those obsessed with flunkeyist treacheries. The Kim Yong-sam traitor clique is meaner than any other preceding rulers in serving the U.S. master. Promising a larger burden share than the preceding "regimes", the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique entreated the U.S. to permanently leave its forces in South Korea and made it shelve the "U.S. troop cutback plan".

They are trying to keep the aggression forces in South Korea at any cost and slay the fellow countrymen in the North with their help. But this is a foolish act of tightening the noose around their own neck.

How can they be safe, the traitors who pay to the master the expenses for the maintenance of the aggression forces by emptying the pockets of the people, imploring them to slay fellow countrymen, while leaving the land and the people under their jackboots query.

The colonial puppet regime dependent on the United States, which has no sovereignty, will meet its doom, rejected by the people.

## **ROK 'Alluring' U.S. Into Sanctions, War**

SK0906111494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101  
GMT 9 Jun 94

["New 'Operational Plan' Will Precipitate Their Own Downfall"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in an article deals with the "operational plan to allure the U.S." which was discussed at "a top-secret consultation" after a "meeting of security-related ministers" held by the South Korean puppets on November 10 last year. Branding it as a plan for the provocation of a war, the author of the article says:

"Alluring the U.S." (miin) being the same with "a belle" in pronunciation, one may misinterpret it as a "beauty operation" for bewitching men by using beautiful women. But it means a plan to allure the United States into "sanctions" and war against the DPRK by leading the situation of the Korean peninsula to the highest pitch of strain.

After the closet consultation dangerous war exercises against the North have been staged more openly on the ground and in the sky and sea. This shows that the 'operational plan' is being carried into practice.

Holding such military confabs as "meeting of security-related ministers" one after another, the "civilian" war-maniacs let out a torrent of bellicose words such as "a prompt reaction" and "a tough response."

Some time ago, "Kim Yong-sam the traitor called to "Chongwadae" [presidential offices] the puppet minister of defence, the puppet chairman of the joint chiefs of Staff, the chiefs of staff of the puppet Army, Navy and Airforce for a war confab and ordered them to put the puppet Armed Forces on "a stand-by alert," vociferating about "perfection" of preparations for a war against the North with "a coopertion system" with the United States. The puppets are even trumpeting "unification by invading the North."

Having placed the entire puppet Armed Forces on "a stand-by alert" the Kim Yong-sam group is discussing "UN sanctions" or "multinational sanctions" with the masters, while bringing forward its own anti-national "policy of sanctions against the North". This shows well what a reckless stage its frenzy of northward invasion has reached.

The Kim Yong-sam group must ponder over the matter, mindful that confrontation and war will precipitate its self-destruction.

## **1969 U.S.-Japan 'Secret' Nuclear Accord Alleged**

SK0806104394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029  
GMT 8 Jun 94

["'Nuclear Hide-and-Seek' Under 'Nuclear Umbrella'"—KCNA headline]



[Text] Pyongyang, June 8 (KCNA)—The Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN recently exposed that a Japan-U.S. nuclear secret agreement was signed in November, 1969, allowing the introduction and passage of U.S. nuclear weapons to Okinawa, Japan.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today says the signing of the agreement has rendered legality to the introduction, deployment and use of U.S. nuclear weapons in Japan and reduced the islands of Japan to a U.S. nuclear forward base against socialist and Asian countries.

The disclosure of the agreement has made it all the clearer that the "three non-nuclear principles" which the Japanese rulers have claimed to be "a symbol of a non-nuclear, peaceful state" is nothing but a screen for covering up the introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons and Japan's nuclear armament, the article says, and goes on:

It was with a view to promoting their own nuclear armament program under the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" and with the U.S. assistance that the Japanese reactionaries made a secret nuclear deal with the United States even by harming the dignity and interests of the Japanese people.

The Japanese ruling quarters have, in actuality, been accelerating their nuclear armament behind the screen of the "three non-nuclear principles". They have already secured technologies and facilities for the development of nuclear weapons and even their launching system.

The operation of Monju, a fast breeder reactor for abstracting quantities of plutonium, means a new dangerous step in the Japanese reactionaries' nuclear armament.

Now, Japan can become a nuclear power any moment it decides to.

Their noisy talk over the DPRK's "nuclear issue" is a clumsy trick to divert elsewhere the public attention at home and abroad and find an excuse for their own nuclear armament and reinvasion of Korea.

Stupid and reckless are the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters' acts of bringing another nuclear disaster to Japan, far from drawing a lesson from their defeat in the past.

They would be well advised to stop playing a "nuclear hide-and- seek" under the U.S. "nuclear umbrella".

#### **Anniversary of 'Anti-Japanese' Battle Observed**

SK0406104594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020  
GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—Yanggang provincial meeting was held in the old battle site on June 3 to commemorate the 57th anniversary of the victory in the

Pochonbo battle organized and commanded by the great leader President Kim Il-song during the anti- Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader matured a strategic and tactical plan to light the road of the struggle with the torchlight of revolution in the grimmest period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and put forward the historic policy of advance into the homeland. He crossed River Amnok by an ingenious and superb tactics and attacked Pochonbo, a strategic vantage of the enemy, on the night of June 4, 1937, commanding the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army attacked and destroyed the police substation, the Myon office and other ruling organs of Japanese imperialism in a flash with a valiant and swift combat action and liberated the Pochonbo area.

The great leader delivered a historic speech "Let Us Fight on Staunchly for the Liberation of the Fatherland" before the enthusiastically cheering people while the flames were leaping into the nocturnal sky over Pochonbo, lighting the whole town as brightly as noonday. The speech implanted fighting spirit and conviction of victory in their hearts.

After the victorious Pochonbo battle he wiped out the chasing enemy on the Kouyushan and the Jiansanfeng Hill, adding shine to the victory of the operation of advance into the homeland.

Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee, in his report stressed that the Pochonbo battle displayed the Korean nation's spirit of independence and revolutionary will for the liberation of the country and demonstrated the outstanding military tactics and bold commanding art of the great leader once again to the world.

The reporter said that the great leader accomplished the cause of national liberation by leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to a brilliant victory and has built a socialist power of chuche proud of independence, self- sustenance and self-reliance in national defence in this land.

#### **Japan Warned Against 'Dominationist Ambition'**

SK0406053294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500  
GMT 4 Jun 94

["Revived Militarist Ghost"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—In a recent interpellation at Diet, Japanese Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said whether the past war was a war of aggression, or not, will be known after the lapse of one hundred years.

Commenting on this NODONG SINMUN today says: The remarks of Hata who had reprimanded the former



justice minister, Nagano, for describing the Pacific War as "a liberation war" shows his double-dealing tactics.

The analyst continues:

The outcries of Japanese cabinet ministers distorting history show once again the aggressive quality of the Hata cabinet.

The Japanese militarists who regard the restoration of the past policy of aggression as the strategy of the state set it as an important objective to restore the old colonial empire in Asia.

Having completed political, economic and military preparations for overseas aggression through the efforts to turn Japan into a military power and step up her nuclear armament, enact an "emergency case law" and a "war-time mobilization law", the Japanese ruling quarters are intensifying propaganda to mobilize the people in a war. The key point here is to obscure the character of the past war of aggression and whitewash and justify it.

The Japanese authorities reveal their intention to repeat the history of aggression when they affirmatively assess the past war of aggression and avoid the liquidation of the crimes of the blood-stained past.

Japan schemes to realise its dominationist ambition worldwide with strength by securing the permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council and accelerating her nuclear armament.

Japan must act with discretion, mindful that overseas aggression and war will lead her to her grave.

#### **Group of Korean Students in Japan Arrives 3 Jun**

*SK0406065994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443  
GMT 4 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—A home-visiting group of Korean students in Japan [Chongnyon] and the 214th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan on Friday by ship for a visit to the socialist homeland.

#### **Kim Il-song Meets Visiting Chongnyon Chairman**

*SK0806012194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2252  
GMT 7 Jun 94*

[“President Kim Il-song Receives Han Tok-su”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), staying in the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned.

Han Tok-su told President Kim Il-song:

“Great leader generalissimo Kim Il-song, how is your health of late? I should have paid you a visit first and expressed thanks to you. But you called on me at my lodging and inspired and encouraged me and today you have called me here. I feel I am too much indebted to you.

“The dear leader has provided me with best conditions of lodging and boarding and medical treatment and inquired after my health every day even under the complicated situation. I can hardly find proper words to express my gratitude.

“Under the loving care of you and the dear leader, I, who had been invalid, have become able to walk on the soil of the homeland on my feet. Thank you very much!

“I will continue to concentrate myself on medical treatment to repay the love and solicitude of you and the dear leader. I will have my health recovered as early as possible, return to Japan and make all efforts to firmly build up Chongnyon.

“I wholeheartedly wish you and the dear leader good health and a long life.”

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with him in a cordial atmosphere.

#### **Ministry Statement on Chongnyon ‘Suppression’**

*SK0906042594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410  
GMT 9 Jun 94*

[“Japanese Authorities Must Stop Suppressing Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan At Once and Apologize for it—DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement—”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA)—The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement today denouncing the Japanese authorities' suppression of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Koreans in Japan.

The statement reads:

Japan has carried into extremes its hostile policy toward Chongnyon and our republic today.

The Japanese authorities recently committed another fascist outrage by sending several hundred police and raiding the Kyoto prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon in broad daylight and searching many places including houses of Chongnyon officials on the groundless pretext of “violation of the national land utilization law” in the wake of their undisguised crackdown on the Osaka prefectural organizations of Chongnyon in April.

This is part of the premeditated anti-DPRK moves the Japanese authorities committed by taking advantage of the U.S. attempts to isolate and stifle our republic over the “nuclear issue”. It signifies the beginning of their



wholesale suppression of Chongnyon. It is a grave challenge to our republic, an independent and sovereign state.

The DPRK Government strongly denounces the Japanese authorities' suppression of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan, considering it the worst human rights abuse, an illegal act of political repression and a typical example of their national chauvinistic crime.

Now, the Japanese authorities are running about recklessly, standing on the forefront of the United States' anti-DPRK "cooperation system".

They went the length of making haste with legislative measures for the establishment of a wartime system like "emergency legislature" in anticipation of "sanctions" on our republic, and even crying for sea blockade.

This is an open revelation of Japan's will to involve itself in another war of aggression on Korea by following the United States in case of emergency.

The entire Korean people can hardly repress resentment at the fact that Japan, which occupied Korea for nearly half a century and inflicted immeasurable misfortunes and hardships upon it, is still suppressing and persecuting by means of strong arm Koreans in Japan, the victims of drafting by her and their descendents, without any justification, far from atoning for its past crimes through generations.

The Japanese authorities who have consistently pursued a hostile policy towards us are now intending to stage a comeback to our republic, joining the United States and the South Korean authorities in crying for "sanctions" over the "nuclear issue". This shows that their aggressive nature remains unchanged.

It is a mistake if Japan, which raked in big profits with the backing of the United States during the Korean war, expects another "shower of gold" in a second Korean war.

The time has already changed.

If Japan, failing to atone for the never-to-be-condoned crimes it had committed against the Korean people in the past, should take the van or be inveigled or join force in any "sanctions" against us, we would regard it as a declaration of war, and Japan would be unable to evade a deserving punishment for it.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people strongly demand that the Japanese authorities promptly stop their suppression of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan and apologize for it and sternly punish the chief culprits in the case.

The Japanese authorities must immediately give up such foolhardy acts as pursuing a hostile policy toward our republic and suppression of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan.

We will closely follow every move of the Japanese authorities.

**Buddhist Group Protests Name of Japan's Reactor**  
*SK0306213894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504*  
*GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation sent a letter to Buddhist organizations in Asian countries on June 1 concerning the fact that the Japanese authorities have begun to operate in real earnest the fast breeder reactor "Monju" which was named after "Maïjusri" (Bodhisattva of Wisdom).

"Monju" is the Japanese pronunciation of "Bodhisattva of Wisdom".

Noting that the prototype fast breeder reactor "Monju", starting operation in April, is a plutonium breeder reactor for manufacturing nuclear bombs, developed by the Japanese militarists for the purpose of nuclear armament, the letter says:

With no excuse or fair words can the Japanese ruling quarters justify their abuse of "Bodhisattva of Wisdom" to this "devil-incarnate".

If the Japanese militarists' moves to gratify their ambition for a nuclear power by abusing even the name of Bodhisattva are not checked today, they would use another name of Bodhisattvas, Buddhist doctrines and Buddhist sutras to reduce us to slaves of their nuclear weapons and scapegoat falling victim to a nuclear holocaust tomorrow.

A nuclear disaster that may be caused by the Japanese fast breeder reactor "Monju" will cover the entire Asian region just as the sufferings and damages imposed by the Japanese imperialist aggression in the first half of this century had become a tragedy for the whole of Asia, not confined to any one country.

All the Buddhists and Buddhist organizations truly valuing human life should pool their minds and efforts irrespective of their respective borders and schools to expose and condemn the Japanese militarists' criminal acts of insulting Buddhism, and decisively remove from the earth in the name of Buddhism the Japanese fast breeder reactor which is becoming a hotbed of nuclear calamities behind the sign of "Bodhisattva of Wisdom".

The letter expresses the expectation that the Dharma friends in different countries will rise as one in the sacred struggle to frustrate Japan's nuclear power ambition and prevent a nuclear war in conformity with their fundamental aims of achieving peace and happiness of mankind.



**Foreign Minister Meets Ukrainian Counterpart**

*SK0906051294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449  
GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA)—Talks were held in Kiev on June 6 between Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his Ukrainian counterpart Anatoliy Zlenko.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were the foreign minister's entourage and the DPRK ambassador to Ukraine and on the opposite side were the vice foreign minister of Ukraine and officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

**Vice President Meets Laotian Trade Delegation**

*SK0206111894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046  
GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 2 (KCNA)—Vice President Yi Chong-ok today met and friendly conversed with a delegation of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions led by its Chairman Khampane Philavong on a visit to Korea at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Stating the Lao Federation of Trade Unions and people are convinced that Korea's reunification would be achieved according to the proposal for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the head of the delegation said that they actively support the struggle of the Korean people.

He denounced the unreasonable "stifling" row of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people, and said that the struggle of the Korean people for justice would always win victory.

**Nonaligned Movement Meeting in Cairo Reported**

*SK0806000694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508  
GMT 7 Jun 94*

["Questions of Enhancing Position and Role of Non-Aligned Movement Discussed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA)—A series of questions of enhancing the position and role of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to cope with the changed world situation were discussed at the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference held in Cairo, according to a report.

Speaking at the conference, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam who was heading the DPRK delegation said that a great change took place in the world situation but the principles of independence, right to self-determination, non-alignment, preservation of world peace, disarmament and an establishment of a new international economic order which have been maintained by the nam, an important rostrum representing the interests of the developing countries, still have viability.

As long as there remain domination and interference, aggression and plunder on the globe, this movement must not only exist but also be strengthened as the leading force for the building of an independent, peaceful new world, he stressed.

Rejecting any attempt to change or weaken the fundamental idea and principles of NAM and its political character, he said what is important in strengthening this movement at present is to achieve unity and solidarity, while maintaining its basic idea and principles.

The final document adopted at the conference expressed concern over the fact that the Korean peninsula remains divided in spite of the desire and aspiration of the Korean people, and reaffirmed support to the Korean people's struggle to achieve the reunification of the country on the basis of the principles laid down in the North-South joint statement of July 4, 1972 and the agreement effectuated in February 1992.

Noting that to guarantee a durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula is not only a common desire of the Korean people but also an important matter related to the peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, the document expressed the hope that the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula assuming political and military nature would be settled in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation between the parties concerned, DPRK-U.S. talks in particular. It took notice of the need of continuous cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

**Kidnapping of Anti-Israel Leader Condemned**

*SK0506094794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821  
GMT 5 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 5 (KCNA)—Israel recently kidnapped Mustafa Dirani, leader of the Shiite Amal Movement, an anti-Israel resistance organization in Southern Lebanon, by sending commandoes allegedly to find out the whereabouts of an Israeli airman missing in Southern Lebanon in 1986.

NODONG SINMUN today says this is a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of Lebanon and a never-to-be-condoned terrorist act.

The analyst says:

Lebanon, bitterly denouncing this case as an encroachment on its sovereignty, strongly urged the United Nations Security Council to convene a session and Israel to release Dirani and all other Lebanese prisoners in Israel.

Lebanon is a party to Arab-Israel bilateral talks.

Israel is crying for peace talks, while continuing terrorism against its dialogue partner. Such an act can be justified with nothing.



The United States, styling itself "a judge" in the problem of terrorism and "a fair mediator" in the Mideast peace talks, is now ignoring the demand of Syria and other Arab nations for denouncing Israel's terrorism. This is really unreasonable. Israel must stop terrorism infringing upon the sovereignty of Arab nations including Lebanon and the United States must refrain from doing things obstructive to the Mideast peace process, taking an impartial stand.

#### **Ministry Spokesman on Israeli Bombing of Lebanon**

*SK0906153894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528  
GMT 9 Jun 94*

[“DPRK FM Spokesman Raps Israeli Bombing of Lebanon”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today answered a question put by KCNA on the recent bombing raid of Israel on Lebanon.

He said:

We sharply denounce this barbaric bombing, regarding it as a crude encroachment upon the sovereignty of Lebanon and a grave challenge wrecking the Mid-East peace process.

It is due to the unjustifiable pro-Israeli policy of the United States that the military offensive of Israel on Lebanon has not come to an end. This was made plain by the attitude taken by the United States toward the recent bombing case.

The United States, while crying for "sanctions" against the DPRK by bringing to the United Nations Security Council its "nuclear issue," which is not a matter for argument, as often as it pleases, connives at the military outrages of Israel which deserve denunciation and sanctions and tries to hush them up, ignoring the just demand of many countries.

If the United States is really concerned for world peace and security, it must not unreasonably take issue with our peaceful nuclear activities but pay primary attention to checking the aggressive acts of such countries as Israel, which are virtually disturbing world peace.

The Israeli authorities must stop the aggressive acts against Arab nations and withdraw from the occupied Arab territories without delay.

Our people will as ever express firm solidarity with the Arab people in their just struggle to resolve the Mid-East problem in a fair and peaceful way.

#### **Kim Il-song Work Studied in Various Countries**

*SK0406105694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038  
GMT 4 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song's work "Answers to Questions Raised by the General Director of the Latin America News Agency 'PRENSA LATINA'" was studied in different countries.

A seminar on the work was sponsored by the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea (ARIJI) at Delhi University in India.

Govind Narain Srivastava, secretary general of ARIJI, in his speech elaborated on the basic content of the work and stressed it was a highly important work which the advocates of the chuche idea and the progressive people the world over should take as a guideline.

A seminar on the work was held by the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Ministry of Education of Guyana.

Speakers said that the principled stand toward the solution of the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula clarified by President Kim Il-song and his proposal for reunification by means of confederacy were absolutely just and that the reunification of Korea should be realised by the confederacy formula.

Meanwhile, a reading session on the work was held at Burundi University.

#### **Greetings Sent to Seychelles Progressive Front**

*SK0606051094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403  
GMT 6 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Sunday sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) on the occasion of its 30th founding anniversary.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in accordance with the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the message wishes the front greater success in its future work for national unity and prosperity of the country.

#### **Kim Chong-il's 'Wise Guidance' Lauded**

*SK0606103994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020  
GMT 6 Jun 94*

[“Wise Guidance in Glorifying Socialism of Our Style by Carrying Forward Revolutionary Traditions”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN on Sunday carried an article headlined "Wise



Guidance in Glorifying Socialism of Our Style by Carrying Forward Revolutionary Traditions".

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has given wise guidance in thoroughly applying the revolutionary traditions in all domains of the revolution and construction for 30 years from the first days of his guidance of the work of the Workers' Party of Korea, with the result that socialism of our style has been fortified as an invincible fortress, the article notes.

It quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Our party has consistently and firmly defended the glorious revolutionary traditions founded by the leader and is comprehensively carrying forward and developing them to meet the requirements of modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea."

Noting that the process of carrying forward the socialist cause to accomplishment is a process of defending and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions, the article says:

The question of carrying forward and applying the revolutionary traditions of *chuche* in our country today has been brilliantly solved by the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

With the revolutionary traditions of *chuche* successfully carried forward and developed under his guidance, our socialism has been more firmly consolidated as invincible socialism with the *chuche* idea as its ideological foundation.

After newly expounding the fundamental principles and essence of the *chuche* idea which are the key points of the revolutionary traditions of *chuche*, he formulated the guiding idea of our party as an integral system of idea, theory and method of *chuche*. And he has further enriched and comprehensively developed in depth the *chuche* idea with new principles and contents suited to the requirements of the present time and the developing revolution. Our people who cherish the *chuche* idea as their faith are firmly convinced that our socialism is the best, our party is the best and our party's policies are absolutely just.

It is an immortal historical feat performed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the era and the revolution that he has constantly consolidated and developed the ideological position of our style socialism by carrying forward and developing the revolutionary traditions of *chuche*.

With the revolutionary traditions of *chuche* successfully carried forward and developed under his wise guidance, our socialism has become a virile socialism powerfully advancing in reliance on the might of the strong driving force of the revolution.

He set it as one of most important tasks for the victorious advance of the socialist cause to defend the tradition of unity of our revolution and further consolidate and develop the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses, and has wisely led the efforts for its realisation.

Our party has achieved a solid singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses by successfully carrying forward and applying the tradition of unity under his wise guidance.

As it has carried forward the revolutionary traditions of *chuche*, our party has been strengthened and developed into an indestructible party incomparably great in purity in ideology and purpose and organizational solidity of the party ranks, its leadership method and art and its blood relations with the masses. The close singlehearted unity of the party and the people around the illustrious leader is the thing of greatest importance to our revolution and a powerful weapon in accomplishing the cause of socialism.

With the revolutionary traditions of *chuche* successfully applied under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our socialism has become socialism being developed by the revolutionary enthusiasm of the popular masses and their creative ingenuity.

He set it as an important matter for the victorious advance of the socialist cause to carry forward the tradition of the *chuche* method of mass leadership, and has wisely led the efforts to this end.

The Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method which were created by carrying forward the tradition of the *chuche* method of mass leadership under the energetic guidance of our party have been applied comprehensively and an epoch-making turn has been effected in the work of strengthening the blood ties between the party and the masses.

The energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in consistently carrying forward and applying the tradition of the *chuche* method on mass leadership has fostered unquestioned trust of the popular masses in the illustrious leader and closely linked the leader and the people by one blood bond.

Today the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in our country are being carried out by the conscious enthusiasm and boundless devotion of the popular masses.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is, indeed, an illustrious leader who is resolutely defending, carrying forward and developing the revolutionary traditions of *chuche* to accomplish the cause of socialism.



**More Reportage on Children Union's Conference****Gift Presented for Kim Chong-il***SK0406104194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014  
GMT 4 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the War Victory Square in Pyongyang to present "sonyon" guns to General Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA].

On the threshold of the fifth congress of the Korean Children's Union [KCU], its members throughout the country prepared 50 guns through a vigorous do-good-things movement, while studying hard.

Present at the meeting were Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army [WPK], Kim Chung-nin, secretary of the C.C., the WPK, generals and soldiers of the KPA, delegates to the fifth congress of the KCU and school youth and children in the city.

In his report Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the C.C., the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said the presentation of the guns to General Kim Chong-il shows the infinite, invariable loyalty of the KCU members to him, their admirable behavior of sincerely helping the People's Army and the proud looks of the rising generation in our country that loves the revolution and struggle.

The presentation paper was handed to Choe Kwang.

After the meeting, the guns left the place amid enthusiastic cheers of the participants.

**Korean Children's Union Closes***SK0706234494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525  
GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA)—The fifth congress of the Korean Children's Union [KCU], which opened in Pyongyang Monday, closed today, successfully concluding its work.

Many delegates of school children and officials concerned delivered speeches and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, war veterans and officials in different domains made congratulatory speeches at the congress.

They spoke of their great glory and joy in receiving a congratulatory letter from the respected leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song to the participants in the congress and in having a picture taken with him. They stressed that the letter is a great programme of the Korean children's movement which indicates tasks facing the organizations of the KCU and its members in the struggle for carrying forward the revolutionary cause of *chuche* through generations.

They said with pride that the KCU has covered a proud road of loyalty under the wise guidance of the party and

the leader, inheriting the glorious traditions of the Saenal Children's Union, the first communist organization of children in our country, and the anti-Japanese children's corps.

They said that after the liberation of the country, the great leader took good care of the study and organizational life of the children's union members, regarding them as the nation's treasure and that respected General Kim Chong-il has shown meticulous concern for the life of the union members, considering them to be the precious treasure of the nation and the future master of the country.

They also said the dear leader Kim Chong-il has sent modern educational facilities to schools so that the KCU members could study to their heart's content and grow to be scientists.

Referring to the achievements and experience gained by the members of the KCU in their study and organizational life, they stressed that they should grow into a reliable young guards faithful to the respected general.

The speakers expressed the firm resolution to fully prepare themselves to be sunflowers trusting and following only the respected general with loyalty by learning from the fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners, the members of the children's corps, patriots and child heroes. They declared that if the enemy dare pounce upon the Korean people, they will become three million rifles and bombs, revenge upon the enemy a hundred and a thousand fold and demonstrate the honor of the KCU members.

A decision was adopted on the first agenda item and the second item "on the amendment to the rules of the Korean Children's Union" was examined and a decision was adopted.

An appeal to the KCU members of the country was adopted at the congress.

The delegates made an oath to Generalissimo Kim Il-song, reflecting the unanimous loyal hearts of the KCU members.

**Daily Stresses Party's Economic Goal***SK0806042994 Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in  
Korean 12 May 94 p 2*

[Article by Choe Chong-hon: "Achieving the Goals of the Party's Economic Strategy Is a Key Factor in Defending and Adding Luster to Our-Style Socialism"]

[Text] At the moment, all of our workers are staging a vigorous struggle to add more luster to our-style socialism under the banner of singleheartedness and self-reliance, by upholding the party's leadership. The key factor in achieving a victory in this solemn struggle is to achieve the goals of the party's economic strategy by all means.



The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: "We should thoroughly achieve the strategic goals put forth by the party by thoroughly carrying through the revolutionary economic strategy under any circumstances."

Our party has put forth the struggle goals to suit the demands of the developing revolution and the actual conditions of the country with a view to wisely leading the struggle to achieve such goals. This is the principle of leadership that our party is consistently sticking to in socialist construction.

In the previous period, we were able to see our country's socialist construction march forward victoriously and unflinchingly even amid the formidable maelstrom of history. Today even in such a complicated and harsh situation, our people are vigorously struggling unshakably, overflowing with faith and optimism. There is a bright future of victory unfurling in the future path of our-style socialism. All of this was possible because our party is wisely leading the struggle to achieve the goals by putting forth correct goals.

Our party has established an adjustment period for the next three years on the basis of a scientific analysis of the present status of the changed international environment and our country's socialist economic construction. Our party put forth its basic goals of economic strategy to decisively solve the problems in people's livelihood by concentrating strength on the development of agriculture, light industry, and foreign trade; to normalize production in all sectors by giving priority to preceding sectors in the people's economy; and to help fully display the might of the existing economic foundation. Such goals put forth by the party are the most aboveboard goals for our-style economic strategy which completely meet the basic interest of our revolution and correctly reflect the aspirations and demands of our people. They serve as a milestone to further consolidate the self-reliance of the national economy and develop our country's socialist economic construction to a new higher level.

Today, the victory in the struggle to defend and add luster to our-style socialism depends on how the goals of the party's economic strategy are achieved. At the moment, the imperialists and reactionaries are strengthening their political and military pressure as well as the maneuverings for economic blockade in an unprecedented way in order to crush our republic which is marching on under the socialist banner. The key factor to smash such vicious maneuverings of the imperialists and reactionaries and to fully display the invincibility and vitality of our-style socialism lies in thoroughly achieving the party's economic strategy goals. Only when we achieve the party's economic strategy goals and gain great revolutionary upsurges in all sectors and all units of socialist construction can we smash any military provocations by the imperialists, their economic blockade, and

their maneuverings for ideological and cultural disintegration, and can we more firmly consolidate our-style socialism as an ever-victorious fortress.

To achieve the goals of party's economic strategy is an important guarantee to increase the might of the country in every way.

The might of socialism is a political, ideological, and economic one; and confrontation with the imperialists is confrontation in economic power as well as confrontation in political and ideological strength. To win victory in confrontation with the imperialists, it is necessary to increase the country's strength in every way. To this end, it is necessary to firmly strengthen the country's economic and material foundation in conformity with the socialist demands as well as to firmly arm all people with the *chuche* idea of socialism. No matter how wonderful the socialist system is, and no matter how high the level of people's ideological sense is, we cannot firmly back up the political, ideological, and military might economically and materially, nor can we highly display the genuine superiority of socialism if we do not exert appropriate strength in harmoniously developing the present self-supporting economy through fortitude and if we do not strengthen the country's economic might.

The goals of the party's revolutionary economic strategy are a blueprint for firmly deepening the economic and material foundation of our country. To strengthen economic might it is imperative to regularize production in all sectors with emphasis on leading sectors of the national economy, and to fully enhance the might of the existing economic foundation.

To regularize production in all sectors of the national economy it is imperative to give priority to the coal industry, power industry, and railway transportation, which are the leading sectors of the national economy, and to develop the metal industry. Without giving priority to the leading sectors of the national economy, problems concerning raw materials, fuel, electricity, materials, and transport, which are necessary for implementing the agriculture-first, light industry-first, and trade-first policies, cannot be smoothly solved nor can production be carried out in a timely manner in all sectors of the national economy.

Only when priority is given to the leading sectors of the national economy can agricultural production, consumer goods production, and foreign exports be increased rapidly; production be regularized in all sectors of the national economy, so that the might of the self-reliant socialist economy is highly enhanced.

The goals of the party's economic strategy make it possible to give priority to the leading sectors of the national economy in conformity with the specific situation of our economy which is developing on a high foundation, to ensure a smooth production cycle by realizing reasonable production-consumption linkages and balance with related economic sectors and units, and



to regularize production at a high level in overall economic sectors. The goals of the party's economic strategy also make it possible to see to it that the production potential of the existing economic foundation is fully demonstrated so that the existing economic foundation not only serves the development of the rural economy and light industry more fully, but also smoothly meets the constantly increasing material demands of society.

Accordingly, only when we realize the goals of the party's economic strategy can we correctly maintain the balance between economic construction and the people's living and overall economic balance, including the balance between production of means for production and production of consumer goods, and push ahead with overall socialist economic construction in a vigorous manner. We can also rapidly increase production in all sectors, further strengthen our economy's self-reliance, and, thus, make our economy invincible. In this way, we can not only firmly deepen the revolutionary position of our socialism as an invincible fortress and as an impregnable position by adding our economic and technological might to the political and ideological might of our style socialism, but also vigorously demonstrate the invincible driving force of *chuche* socialism.

Realizing the goals of the party's economic strategy without fail is also an important guarantee for firmly building our revolutionary ranks.

Our socialism is the most superior, popular, mass-centered socialism in which the people are the master of everything and everything serves the people. It is imperative to firmly build the revolutionary ranks to enhance the superiority of socialism and to glorify socialism of our own style. To do so, it is imperative for all members of the society to deeply recognize the true superiority of the socialist system through their practical life. What is important in this is to see to it that the people feel that socialism of our own style is the basis for their true life and the cradle of their happiness, and we should ensure that the people enjoy a more affluent and happier life to their hearts content.

Rapidly increasing the level of the people's material and cultural life which is increasing in conformity with the socialist demands with each passing day is an important task arising before us today. The goals of the party's revolutionary strategy are precisely the blueprint to outstandingly realize this task.

The rapid expansion of the production of consumer goods is imperative to improving the standard of living. This depends on the level of might demonstrated by the existing means of production.

When the might of production of means of production increases, in other words, when we readjust and strengthen the existing economic foundation and effectively utilize it while giving priority to the leading sectors of the national economy, we can have a bright prospect for constantly increasing the production of consumer goods.

Today heavy industry bases have been firmly built in our country. The party's economic strategic goals enable us to decisively resolve the problems of people's living by concentrating efforts on the development of agriculture, light industry and trade that have just as great a potential as heavy industry. Therefore, when we achieve the party's economic strategic goals, we can constantly develop all domains in agricultural production, including grain production, by further consolidating and developing socialist rural economy in our country. We can satisfactorily produce and supply various raw materials for light industry, including chemical fiber and synthetic fiber, by actively pushing ahead with modernization of light industry. As a result, all units in the light industry sector can produce a larger quantity of various good-quality consumer goods. In particular, we can provide firm export-good production bases by developing trade and by actively pioneering overseas markets. We can also better guarantee raw materials and materials required for enhancing the people's living standard by increasing production of export goods. Thus, we can vigorously accelerate production of consumer goods and attain greater achievements in all domains of agricultural production. Moreover, the party's economic strategic goals enable us to further enhance the people's living standard by concentrating efforts on the development of agriculture, light industry, and trade. The goals also enable us to achieve, ahead of schedule, our people's desire to eat rice food with meat soup, to wear silk clothes, and to live under a tile-roofed house. These goals make all the people fully enjoy worthwhile lives and happiness under the most superior our-style socialist system.

If we further enhance the people's living standard by achieving the party's economic strategic goals without fail, all the people will realize, from the bottom of their hearts, the benevolence of the great leader, and dear comrade leader who are making all possible efforts, and taking pains to provide them with a more abundant, and happier life, and will absolutely worship, and accept the party, and the leader. They will attain firmer single-hearted unity with the party, and with the leader [*suryong*] with determination to share the destiny of the leader [*yongdoja*] to the end. Besides, they will cherish more solid faith in, and affection of our-style socialism, which is our life [*saengmyong*], and living [*saenghwal*]. They will have the ideological and mental resolve to devotedly struggle to defend and glorify the grateful socialist system even at the risk of their life. As a result, our revolutionary ranks will be further strengthened into loyal ranks based on firm, unswerving unity between the leader [*yongdoja*], and people, and our fatherland will prosper forever with the people's devoted struggle.

By demonstrating an indomitable sense of dedication in the struggle to achieve the party's revolutionary economic strategic goals, all functionaries, and workers should tenaciously defend and protect our-style socialism, and should further glorify its superiority.



**Daily on Importance of Railway Electrification**

SK0906072794 Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in  
Korean 17 May 94 p 3

[Article by Yi Sang-su: "Important Issues Arising From Making Further Achievements in Electrification of Railway Lines"]

[Text] To solidify the material and technological foundation of railway lines is an important demand to guarantee the successful accomplishment of the party's revolutionary economic strategy by solving the problems in transport in a smooth way. One of the questions arising from this is to make further and better achievements in the electrification of railway lines.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "It is necessary to complete electrifying the still-un electrified sections of railway lines and to quickly introduce heavy-duty cars to the railway lines by producing many eight-axle electric locomotives and 100-tonne freight cars."

To make further and better gains in the achievement of electrification of the railway lines is one of the important tasks for solidifying the material and technological foundation of the railway lines.

An important factor indicating the material and technological foundation of the railway lines is railway transport capacity. Railway transport capacity largely depends on the kind of power used.

Electricity and internal combustion are examples of power sources used for railway transport. Generally speaking, the efficiency of steam power and internal combustion power is much lower than that of electricity. Therefore, to help further increase the proportion of usage of electric power by making further and better achievements gained in the electrification of the railway lines serves as an essential demand for solidifying the material and technological foundation of the railway lines. This can increase railway transport capacity.

To make further and better achievements in the electrification of the railway lines makes it possible to actively introduce heavy-duty cars to the railway lines, thereby helping solidify the material and technological foundation of the railway lines.

To accelerate the introduction of heavy-duty cars into the railway lines is one of the ways to increase the transport capacity by solidifying the material and technological foundation of the railway lines.

When we introduce heavy-duty cars to the railway lines, we can quickly increase the transport capacity even without laying many new railway lines.

The introduction of heavy-duty cars into the railway lines will increase the capacity of railway transport, and an important condition for this is the electrification of the railway lines.

If the haulage capacity of locomotives is low, they cannot properly haul heavy-duty cars. To increase the haulage capacity of locomotives, it is necessary to use electric power.

From an early day on, our party has actively pushed for the electrification of the railway lines by putting forth a *chuche*-oriented policy to suit the actual conditions of our country, which has abundant electric power resources. Under our party's leadership, our country has already achieved great success in the electrification of the railway lines. In recent years alone, a total of 800 km of railway lines has been electrified. Therefore, the main railway lines have basically been electrified. The feeder lines have also been electrified to a considerable extent.

When we electrify some still-un electrified feeder lines and industrial lines by making further and better achievements in the electrification of the railway lines, we can transport more cargo more quickly with the existing transport means, thereby smoothly guaranteeing the demands for transport in the people's economy.

To increase the production of electric locomotives is a high-priority demand for making further and better achievements in the electrification of the railway lines.

Importantly, the extent railway lines have been electrified is indicated by the amount of cargo hauled by electric power, and electric locomotives are the basic means of hauling cargo in the electrified sections. Thus, when we increase the number of the electric locomotives, we can haul more cargo with electric power.

Under the party's wise leadership, when more railway lines have been electrified quickly, we can haul an enormous amount of cargo with electric power if we are equipped with more electric locomotives.

It is important to produce a proper mixture of various kinds of locomotives, including electric locomotives used for the railway lines that have not yet been electrified and the electric locomotives used for switching cars; as well as to give priority to producing more eight-axle electric locomotives used for hauling heavy-duty cars. When this is realized, we can further increase the scope and proportion of cargo hauled by electric power without suffering from various kinds of restrictions.

What plays a vital role in electric locomotives is the electric motor for power. Electric locomotives largely depend upon the electric motor for power. Therefore, in order to quickly increase the production of electric locomotives, it is necessary to give firm priority to the production of highly efficient electric motors.

One of the important factors to make further and better achievements in the electrification of the railway lines is to increase the supply of electricity to the electrified railway line sections in conformity with the practical demands.

At the moment, heavy-duty cars, such as the eight-axle electric locomotives and 100-tonne freight cars, are



being widely introduced into railway transport in accordance with the policy of introducing heavy-duty cars into the railway lines; and a struggle to have each car haul more cargo than the haulage draft is being vigorously staged under the flame of "the 5.18 no-accident, on-time, traction- standard-surpassing movement." This reality demands eagerly that the supply of electricity be further increased. To this end, it is necessary to actively push ahead with the construction of new intermediary electric power substations between the operating sections of the heavy-duty cars, while mapping out a series of technological countermeasures to increase the capacity of the existing electricity supply facilities.

The work of electrifying some still-un electrified lines should be accelerated.

What is important here is to map out a detailed, concrete plan to implement a correct priority order, and to implement the plan in a useful fashion through the finish-one-by-one method.

The success of completing the electrification of some still- un electrified lines largely depends upon how to lay more tracks and set up electric poles. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the technological guidance in a substantive way so as to help work out a wonderful design for this and carry out the work in accordance with the demands of the technical regulations and the standard manufacturing procedure. In particular, it is necessary to work out a measure to secure railway tracks and electric poles in a foresighted way and pay special attention to preventing corrosion of structures caused by the electric field.

The work to make further and better achievements in the electrification of the railway lines can successfully be carried out only with the vigorous support from various sectors of the people's economy.

The metal industry is the sector that takes the biggest share in this support. When this sector provides, in a timely fashion, sufficient supply of various metal materials, including copper wiring, aluminum wire, silicon steel sheet, and rolled steel, according to the kind, quality, and gauges of those materials, we can increase the production of electric locomotives, increase the capability of electricity supply, and quickly push ahead with the laying of new electric railway tracks.

To make further and better achievements in the electrification of the railway lines is one of the important tasks which should be carried out in smoothly solving problems in transport to suit the practical demands for thoroughly carrying through the party's revolutionary economic strategy.

The railway transport sector should achieve innovations in making further and better achievements in the electrification of the railway lines with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, thereby more

smoothly guaranteeing the growing demands for transport and making active contributions to the implementation of the party's revolutionary economic strategy.

### **Scientific, Technical Inventions Highlighted**

*SK0406031794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA)—Inventions produced by Korean scientists and technicians are popular in the international arena.

Inventions of Korea was highly appraised as peculiar, rich in scientific and technical contents and very high in economic value at the 22nd Geneva international exhibition of inventions and new technique which was held some time ago.

Bottom paint SZ 167-KA, fingerprint access control system (fingerprint key) of advanced technology, meari electric condenser microphone "ECM-319" for professional use and multifunctional inoculant for production of spheroidal graphite cast iron which are of worldwide significance, were awarded gold medals and universal various gases absorbent and high immunogenic hepatitis B vaccine silver medals. Thus Korea took first place in medal winning rate.

Scientists and technicians and businessmen from many countries praised the paint of Korea, saying if it were introduced into shipbuilding, it would greatly contribute to lessening sea pollution, a knotty problem of the world. The fingerprint key astonished people for its speed and accuracy.

The high immunogenic hepatitis B vaccine has touched off a big stir in the global medical world. It was assessed to be over 10 times in efficacy the preventive medicines which had been manufactured by countries with developed medical science through the application of advanced gene engineering technology. It has to itself popularity in the U.N. organizations and international fairs.

More than 3,000 valuable inventions and new technical innovation proposals are produced every year by the Korean scientists and technicians who are contributing to the implementation of the revolutionary economic strategy of the Workers' Party of Korea with sciences and technologies. Many of them have been well received at the international exhibitions.

The Korean scientists and technicians exhibited over 50 inventions and took off 44 medals at the Geneva international exhibition of invention and new technology sponsored by the world intellectual property organization under the United Nations. Forty of them are gold and silver medals.

Korea entered this organization under U.N. in 1979 and has displayed inventions at the exhibition almost every year from 1980. All the inventions sent there in 1991 and 1992 took medals, winning great popularity.



The chairman of the organizing committee of the exhibition and the chairman of its screening committee said that Korea nearly made a clean sweep of medals every time and they could gain better knowledge of the economic power and scientific and technical potentiality of Korea.

### South Korea

#### IAEA BOG To Discuss DPRK Nuclear Issue

SK0906015294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT  
9 Jun 94

[Text] Vienna, June 9 (YONHAP)—The Board of Governors [BOG] of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has decided to discuss the nuclear row with North Korea on Friday [10 June] and major board members will reportedly submit a draft resolution demanding Pyongyang's nuclear transparency to the secretariat on Thursday, sources said.

Board Chairman Ronald Walker announced that the nuclear issue would be discussed at a board meeting on Friday morning as the last item on its agenda.

Representatives of the United States, Japan, France and other major board members met informally Thursday to discuss drafting an IAEA resolution on the North Korean nuclear issue, with an eye to submitting a draft to the secretariat Thursday.

These nations are reviewing the draft resolution's wording in a bid to get more than 20 board members to endorse it, a source said.

In the resolution, the IAEA will express concern about the destruction of historical records on North Korea's nuclear development program as a result of the stalinist state's unsupervised refueling of its 5-megawatt reactor in Yongbyon, while demanding that Pyongyang permit special IAEA inspections to ensure its nuclear transparency.

#### Draft Resolution on DPRK Sanctions Submitted

SK0906105594 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1030 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] This is just in news: A draft resolution stipulating sanctions against North Korea, including discontinuing technological support and cooperation for North Korea's atomic energy program amounting to \$560,000 a year, was submitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Board of Governors today.

Eighteen core member states of the Board of Governors, including the United States and Russia, submitted under joint signature the draft resolution on sanctions against North Korea to the Board of Governors. The draft resolution stipulated that support and cooperation for North Korea's atomic energy program will be discontinued as a means for sanctions to be imposed for North Korea's violation of the nuclear accord.

#### U.S. Spokesman Hints at Possible Dialogue

SK0906075694 Seoul MUNHWA ILBO in Korean  
9 Jun 94 p 1

[REUTER/YONHAP from Kiev and Istanbul]

[Text] North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said on 8 June that North Korea will allow the inspections of nuclear facilities in Yongbyon by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] if the United States consents to resume talks with it.

Regarding the North Korean proposal that it allow nuclear inspections conditional on North Korean-U.S. talks, U.S. State Department Spokesman Mike McCurry, said: "Further study of North Korea's new proposal is needed since it hinted on flexibility in resolving the nuclear conflict." By saying so, he did not reject the possibility of holding new dialogue with North Korea.

In a news conference following his visit to the Ukraine, North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said: "If North Korean-U.S. talks are resumed, we will guarantee the inspection of North Korean nuclear facilities by testing, measuring, and preserving nuclear fuel rods there."

Minister Kim Yong-nam said: "The United States and North Korea are the parties directly concerned with the current situation regarding the nuclear issue, and only the two can resolve the issue." He then said that "the nuclear issue was created by the United States, and threats against North Korea also come from the United States," and denounced the United States for refusing the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks by using delay tactics.

He stressed that the United States and some circles of the IAEA continue to organizationally slander, defame, and attack North Korea for political purposes.

In the meantime, Spokesman McCurry, who is currently accompanying U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher in Istanbul, said in his commentary on DPRK Minister Kim Yong-nam's proposal that day, that "the proposal may imply a some degree of North Korean flexibility," and stressed: "In consideration of the U.S. need for a guarantee that North Korea will stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, further review of North Korea's proposal is needed [migugurosonun pukhani haekhwaksan choyage kyesok namaiddanun pojangul piryoro handanun kyonjieso igatun cheuirul toisang pyongghal piryoga idda]."

Spokesman McCurry added: "It is certainly important for the IAEA to be authorized to conduct nuclear inspections in North Korea."

Regarding this, U.S. officials concerned roused public attention not to react excessively to recent announcements by North Korea over the nuclear issue. U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher who arrived in



Istanbul on 8 June to attend the NATO foreign ministers' meeting also said that he was not taking all the announcements reported from North Korea at their face value.

### **Kim Yong-sam, Hata Discuss DPRK Issue**

*SK0906014394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0116 GMT  
9 Jun 94*

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam called Japanese Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata Thursday morning to consult on the North Korean nuclear situation and explain the results of his Russian visit.

Kim called Hata at 9 AM and emphasized that UN sanctions against North Korea are inevitable if it chooses to go ahead with its nuclear weapons program, aides said. Reiterating that Pyongyang's nuclear program must be stopped, the president sought Japanese cooperation, they said.

Kim briefed the Japanese leader on his telephone conversation with U.S. President Bill Clinton in which they emphasized tripartite efforts by Seoul, Tokyo and Washington on sanctions.

Hata responded that Japan acknowledges U.N. sanctions are unavoidable due to North Korea's attitude and the current international situation, although it is Tokyo's basic stance to try and solve the nuclear problem through dialogue.

The prime minister promised the closest cooperation allowed under the Japanese Constitution on the sanctions in consultations among Japan, South Korea and the United States, Kim's spokesman Chu Ton-sik said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa is due in Seoul this Saturday, and Kim said he will have his Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu explain to Kakizawa China's stance on the North Korean nuclear issue.

Han returns later Thursday from Beijing, where he held talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Hata said he will have Kakizawa call on President Kim to discuss many issues.

Kim is expected to call President Clinton soon to brief him on his Russian visit and to consult again on the North Korean nuclear situation.

### **Interview With Hata on Nuclear Issue, Relations**

*SK0906060194 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
9 Jun 94 p 5*

[“Summary” of a written interview with Japanese Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata by TONG-A ILBO reporter Pae In-chun on 8 June]

[Text] [Pae In-chun] In relation to Japan's security policy, what changes have there been in the interpretation of the so-called peace constitution?

[Tsutomu Hata] I have no intention of changing the present constitutional interpretation of security policy. Regarding the issue of collective right to self defense, for example, as long as Japan is a sovereign state, it is reasonable for Japan to have the collective right to self-defense according to international law. However, exercising the right to self defense as stipulated in Article 9 of the constitution (giving up war, not bearing arms, and rescinding the right to aggression) must be carried out within the limits of at least defending Japan. Since exercising collective self-defense exceeds this limit, the government thus concluded that from the standpoint of the constitution, it was not allowed.

[Pae] What is Japan's basic position on its international role?

[Hata] Currently, Japan has emerged as a country exercising great influence in international society. To establish a new peace order, it is inevitable for Japan to carry out its role and responsibilities commensurate with it. From this point of view, I feel that Japan must carry out various international contributions such as making efforts to solve environmental issues, resolving regional disputes, managing arms, promoting disarmament, and taking part in UN peacekeeping activities. Furthermore, we must also carry out sufficient organizational work to successfully accomplish these works.

[Pae] What is the basic position of Japan's diplomacy toward the ROK?

[Hata] Promoting friendly relations with the ROK is one of the most important pillars of Japan's diplomatic policy. To further develop ROK-Japan relations under this kind of understanding, I believe that it is important to establish a future-oriented relationship by facing the facts of history. To achieve this, exchange among figures from various circles of both countries must be promoted so as to enhance mutual understanding and promote cooperation in the international society.

[Pae] How do you plan on concluding the issues related to our past?

[Hata] We must newly recognize that our country's past act of aggression and colonial rule brought about great suffering and unhappiness to the people and convey this to our next generations. We must deeply reflect on the past, and I hope that based on this, we will be able to create peace and build a bright future in the Asia-Pacific region. The issue concerning the right to claim assets between our peoples and countries was completely and ultimately resolved through the economic cooperation agreement on the right to claims. However, in consideration of the character of the issue, the comfort women issue is currently being examined for achieving the quickest solution to this issue.



[Pae] What is Japan's position regarding U.S.-Japan relations?

[Hata] U.S.-Japan relations are most important for both countries. The two countries have played a core role in securing peace and prosperity in the world since the end of the Cold War. From the political and security point of view, we will continue to adhere to the U.S.-Japan security treaty based on the U.S.-Japan allied relationship and make further efforts to operate it more smoothly. In coordinating various important diplomatic issues including the issue of developing nuclear weapons by North Korea, and issues in the Asia-Pacific region, we will work to closely exchange views. We will carry out courageous economic reform with sovereignty in expanding the opening of the market and significantly curtailing the current account surplus.

#### **President Says Yeltsin To 'Scrap' Aid Treaty**

*SK0706132394 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1004 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Speech by ROK President Kim Yong-sam upon arrival from his official visit to Russia and Uzbekistan at Seoul Airport in Seoul on 7 June—live]

[Text] My dear fellow countrymen: I have returned home, winding up my one-week visit to Russia and Uzbekistan.

Through the visit, I have opened a new historic horizon for ROK-Russian cooperation. Ending the era of conflict and dispute between them, the two countries have built a firm foundation for mutually complementary partnership relations.

Russian President Yeltsin promised to suspend [chundan] selling arms to North Korea and said that Russia will in fact scrap the mutual assistance treaty [sangho wonjo choyaktto sasilsang pegihagettago hangosun]. This will contribute to establishing a new basis for our security.

Russia promised resolute measures, such as joining international sanctions, when necessary, to stop the North Korean nuclear program. Russia delivered to us data concerning the Korean War. This means that the Cold War past between the ROK and Russia has been completely liquidated.

That I have visited the Russian Pacific fleet as ROK president symbolizes that the two countries are closely cooperating in security as well.

These are epoch-making events that were hardly imaginable a few years ago.

Our two countries have agreed to open a new era of common prosperity. Based on the agreements of cooperation of various types signed during my visit, the two countries can now carry on practical economic cooperation and technological cooperation.

With my visit to Russia, I have completed the visits to four countries, namely, the United States, Japan, China, and Russia. I have completed the framework of the rectangular diplomacy to bring forth peace in Northeast Asia, to establish a new world order, and to promote our national interest.

My dear fellow countrymen: That we have promoted friendship and cooperation with Uzbekistan during my visit also has a very important significance. Uzbekistan has been carrying out the most steady reform among the CIS countries. Uzbekistan not only has abundant natural resources, such as gold and cotton, but has a great potential for development.

Uzbek President Karimov proposed active economic cooperation with our country. President Karimov assured me that a legal and systematic foundation will be laid so as to promote our businesses' advance into the Uzbek market. Large-scale joint investment has already been undertaken between the businesses of the two countries. I expect that Uzbekistan will in time play a role of our forward base for the Central Asian region.

My dear fellow countrymen: I met our beloved brethren in Russia and Uzbekistan. They were pioneering life with vigorous power vitality. Despite the history of hardship they suffered, they preserved well the Korean tradition and culture. With diligence and sincerity characteristic of our nation, they were enjoying a high reputation. They were proud of their fatherland's development. I was deeply moved by their positive life.

I was assured of ample consideration by the governments of the two countries so that our compatriots may not suffer disadvantages as a minority.

I visited Vladivostok on my way home. Vladivostok is closely connected with us historically as a base for our independence movement. It is a region whose importance is highlighted for our economic advance into Siberia. I visited the Russian Pacific Fleet there, and had a historic opportunity to look over the Korean peninsula from there.

It took no less than half a century to go there, Vladivostok, which is close to the Tumen River. I have returned home with a hope that I will be able to go there by a shorter way without a detour next time.

My dear fellow countrymen: Through the rectangular diplomacy which began toward the end of last year, I vividly felt that our country is importantly appraised in the international community. We can play a leading role in the Asia-Pacific era. We can stand aloft in the center of the new sphere of civilization.

Through the visits I have made, I renewed my resolve as well as my confidence. In the world ahead, competition will be even more keen among countries and regions. If we fail to keep up in competition, we will be a straggler and loser. The advanced countries were active in meeting this challenge. The countries that are catching



up are also transforming themselves at a tremendous speed. The only way we must follow is to carry on a practical reform more vigorously. I will do my best as president to strengthen our security and promote the competitiveness of our country.

Let us all advance forward vigorously united in one, overcoming the syndrome peculiar to a transitional period.

Thank you.

#### **Russian Officials: Sanctions as 'Final Means'**

*SK0806023994 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean  
0100 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[AP/YONHAP report from Moscow]

[Text] Yesterday [7 June], Russian Government officials said that sanctions against North Korea related to nuclear issue should be used only as a final means when all possible diplomatic efforts for the solution of the nuclear issue fail.

(Valenie Denikoskov), director of the Asia Affairs Bureau of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told reporters that Russia hopes to see the nuclear issue solved in a diplomatic and political way. He stressed that Russia would agree to the imposition of sanctions against North Korea only when all efforts for the solution of the issue were exhausted.

Prior to this, in an interview with Russia's INTERFAX news agency, Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev, also said that all possible efforts, including holding international conferences, should be made before the sanctions are imposed. He added that after that, sanctions should be introduced in stages.

Such remarks by officials of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs differ from those made by President Kim Yong-sam during his visit to Moscow last week. President Kim once said that Russian President Yeltsin had expressed support for the imposition of sanctions against North Korea.

#### **Minister Han Says Sanctions Depend on DPRK**

*SK0906004194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0029 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (YONHAP)—North Korea's actions in the coming few days will determine China's stance at the UN Security Council on sanctions against Pyongyang, South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Wednesday.

Arriving in Beijing for strategic talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Han told reporters he would ask Beijing to tell North Korea exactly where the nuclear crisis stood so that Pyongyang would not make a misjudgement. "I came to seek China's support from two perspectives," Han said at the airport. "One is to seek its

cooperation in preparing a sanctions resolution at the UN Security Council, and the other is to have China tell North Korea the feelings of the international community so that North Korea, for its own good, will not be uncooperative or make a misjudgement."

Han is expected to meet Qian for nearly two hours Thursday morning as the Security Council prepares to adopt a punitive resolution against North Korea. The resolution is likely to come next week.

South Korean President Kim Yong-sam personally instructed Han to fly to Beijing from the United Nations for talks with Qian.

China has thus far honored its alliance with North Korea and advised more dialogue while opposing sanctions. Beijing's opposition remains a key obstacle to concerted efforts by the security council.

"It's a dead-end street right now," said Han when asked about the practicality of China's insistence on dialogue, "but it's still possible if North Korea changes its attitude even now. It all depends on North Korea."

#### **ROK, PRC Foreign Ministers Meet 9 June**

*SK0906040794 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean  
0300 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] ROK Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who is visiting the PRC, met with PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on the morning of 9 June and asked for the PRC's understanding and cooperation regarding the recent tense moves to impose sanctions on North Korea. The following is a report by correspondent Yi Tong-sik from Beijing.

[Begin recording] Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who arrived in Beijing late last night from New York via Tokyo, had a breakfast meeting with PRC Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen this morning at Diaoyutai. Although the details of this morning's discussions are not available, Minister Han Sung-chu reportedly explained the details of talks on sanctions on North Korea which were coordinated recently between countries concerned, including the United States and Japan, and asked for the PRC's understanding and cooperation.

Upon arrival in Beijing last night, Minister Han said that his visit to the PRC was to inform the PRC of the international community's consensus regarding the inevitability of sanctions on North Korea, as confirmed by the series of contacts with the United States and the United Nations, hoping that North Korea may take a cooperative attitude toward the resolution of the nuclear issue when the PRC conveys this to North Korea.

Minister Han Sung-chu reportedly discussed joint measures with the PRC while asking for the PRC's cooperation under circumstances in which sanctions on North Korea have become inevitable.



The PRC's reaction to today's meeting has yet to be revealed. After holding talks with Minister Qian Qichen, Minister Han Sung-chu will return to Seoul directly. [end recording]

#### **Foreign Minister Returns From PRC**

SK0906094294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT  
9 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—There is no basis to believe North Korea's claim that there is still a chance to trace back its past nuclear activities, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Thursday.

Arriving from Beijing, after two-hour strategic talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Han said he is "satisfied with the substance of the discussions with Qian."

He emphasized that South Korea, Japan, and the United States are working for a U.N.-backed sanction resolution on North Korea.

"We are not working on assumption that the resolution will not be passed at the Security Council," he said when asked about the possibility of actions outside the United Nations.

Despite reports that Qian insisted on more dialogue with North Korea on the nuclear crisis, Han said he expects China to continue playing a constructive role.

"The problem is that dialogue hasn't taken us very far," said Han, "China has said it will play a constructive role, and I expect such role to continue."

Asked whether Qian said clearly whether Beijing will or will not oppose sanction resolution, the foreign minister said he did not anticipate a yes-or-no answer to begin with.

"The meaning of consultations such as this is in mutual understanding, widening our consensus," said Han.

He belittled North Korea's insistence that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) can still recount the history of its nuclear activities.

"From the information and facts gathered so far, there is no basis to believe that the history can be recounted," he said.

"But if North Korea does present the ways to reveal its past activities and fully cooperate with the safeguards agreement, then that will open the road to dialogue," he said.

#### **PRC 'Virtually Refused' Request on Sanctions**

SK0906063294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT  
9 Jun 94

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (YONHAP)—China virtually refused Seoul's request Thursday to participate in UN

sanctions against North Korea, but agreed on the gravity of the nuclear situation and promised diplomatic efforts to find a solution.

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu met with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen for nearly two hours in the morning, but they failed to narrow their differences on Beijing's crucial participation in the sanctions, officials at the South Korean embassy said after the meeting.

Han tried to explain why the UN Security Council was compelled to seek sanctions against North Korea and asked for China's active involvement, officials said.

But Qian withheld comment on such explanations and instead urged all directly involved parties—South and North Korea, the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)—to leave the door open for dialogue, said Kim Ha-chung, minister at the South Korean Embassy.

Nevertheless, the Chinese foreign minister agreed with Han on the seriousness of the current situation and promised his country's best efforts in full consideration of the matter's gravity, he said.

The officials said they took this remark as a sign of China's willingness to persuade North Korea and mediate between the North and the United States to resolve the nuclear row.

China, a permanent member of the UN Security Council with veto power, does not favor punitive steps against North Korea and thus poses a major obstacle to a council resolution, expected next week, spelling out sanction measures.

The participation of China, a major supplier of crude oil to North Korea which shares a common border with the reclusive state, is considered critical to effective sanctions.

Han flew into Beijing late Wednesday after holding strategic talks with council members earlier this week.

The two foreign ministers agreed to cooperate closely at both the Security Council and bilaterally in seeking a resolution, according to Kim.

Han briefed Qian on the IAEA's report to the Security Council last week and South Korea's ensuing consultations with the permanent members of the council.

He stressed that China's role is more important than ever as sanctions are being discussed, the officials said.

#### **Envoy Denies PRC Warned DPRK on Negotiations**

SK0906054394 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Jun 94 p 1

[Report by Sin Yong-su from Beijing]



[Text] There have been some reports that Chinese President Jiang Zemin warned North Korea to accept negotiations on the nuclear issue when he met on 7 June with Choe Kwang, chief of general staff of North Korea's Army during his visit to China. However, it has been learned this is not true.

One high-ranking official of the ROK Embassy in China said: I understand that President Jiang did not make a detailed mention of North Korea's nuclear issue, but only confirmed the traditional friendship between the two countries when he met with Chief of General Staff Choe.

#### North Korean Minister on Nuclear Issue

NC0906095694 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2203 GMT  
8 Jun 94

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA)—North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam has accused the United States of abandoning the commitments it made during the first and second rounds of joint talks with North Korea last summer in Geneva on the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula.

In an interview with AL-JUMHURIYAH that will be published on Thursday, the foreign minister explained that the most important of these commitments was to continue the dialogue and the negotiations between Washington and Pyongyang to reach a peaceful solution to the problem, respect the sovereignty of North Korea, stop the military maneuvers that the United States conducts with South Korea, and replace the lead-operated nuclear reactor in North Korea with one operated by light water [wa istibdal al-mufa'il al-nawawi lada kuriya al-shamaliyah wa al-ladhi ya'malu bi al-rasas bi mufa'il jadid ya'malu bi al-ma' al-khafif].

The Korean official affirmed that his country has offered all facilities to the inspection committees sent by the International Atomic Energy Commission. The commission made unacceptable requests to Pyongyang to open the military bases for inspection, based on information and photographs taken by U.S. spy satellites. This led the Pyongyang government to reject the request and to propose a four-point initiative to solve the crisis. These are: resumption of the bilateral talks between Washington and Pyongyang; U.S. withdrawal of its nuclear weapons from South Korea; North Korean submission of the necessary guarantees to accept periodic and non-periodic inspection of its nuclear installations; and North Korean return to the treaty banning the dissemination of nuclear weapons as a full member with all obligations.

Answering a question about North Korea's position if the UN Security Council adopts a resolution to impose sanctions against it, the North Korean foreign minister said that in such a case his country will withdraw from the treaty banning the dissemination of nuclear weapons

and will view such a resolution as a declaration of war. It will not sit idle in the face of the plots being prepared against it.

#### Kim Yong-sam on Nuclear Issue

SK0906064294 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
9 Jun 94 pp 3, 4

[Interview with President Kim Yong-sam by Yi Song-chun, HANGUK ILBO editor-in-chief, at Chongwadae, presidential offices, on 8 June on the 40th anniversary of HANGUK ILBO's founding]

[Excerpt] [Yi Song-chun] What do you think are the biggest achievements from your visits to Russia and Uzbekistan?

[Kim Yong-sam] The ROK and Russia have established constructive and reciprocal relations, and the ROK and Uzbekistan have built a basis for stepping up substantive cooperative relations. It is important, in particular, that the ROK and Russia have stepped up a cooperation system to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue, confirmed that the North Korean-Russia Mutual Assistance Treaty would be nullified, and that Russia promised it would stop supplying weapons and parts to North Korea. I think another big achievement is that I have inspired a sense of pride in ethnic Koreans in Russia and Uzbekistan and that those two countries promised that they would not discriminate against those ethnic Koreans.

[Yi] Separately from sanctions by the UN Security Council, the ROK, the United States, Japan, and other countries have reportedly been discussing independent sanctions against North Korea with regard to the North Korean nuclear issue. Is it true?

[Kim] The UN Security Council adopting a resolution on sanctions against North Korea is the most important task at the moment. I do not think it is appropriate to mention any other sanctions other than those by the UN Security Council at a time when multilateral consultations have been under way to impose sanctions through the UN Security Council.

[Yi] Have you examined ways to induce North Korea to come to dialogue to give it an opportunity to prove the transparency of its nuclear activities?

[Kim] North Korea unilaterally continued to replace fuel rods and, thus, destroyed a basis for dialogue. Our government's clear position is that we cannot turn a blind eye to one or even half of a nuclear weapon. North Korea does not seem to realize that if it continues to develop nuclear weapons, it will lead to its own destruction. The prevailing international atmosphere is that North Korea must no longer be left intact and that no group that commits such acts must exist. I will discuss sanctions with U.S. President Clinton over the telephone. Therefore, if North Korea again wants dialogue, it must come up with a method that can facilitate such dialogue. We think the international community must



take appropriate measures regarding North Korea's unilateral action. I do not think it is time for the ROK and the United States to discuss ways to induce North Korea into dialogue.

[Yi] If the intensity of UN sanctions increases and if North Korea tries to find a way out of this, will the tensions intensify?

[Kim] North Korea has threatened us by saying sanctions would lead to war. Therefore, the possibility is that tensions would intensify as the intensity of sanctions increases. However, we will not tolerate any reckless action by North Korea. Unlike in the past, we have sufficient strength to deter war and are following North Korean movements around the clock. We have on hand countermeasures against any unforeseen accidents and a few scenarios.

[Yi] Do you have a way in mind to persuade China to join in UN Security Council sanctions?

[Kim] It will be difficult for China to veto a UN Security Council resolution on sanctions. We have discussed this matter with China, as the United States has done. China profoundly perceives the seriousness of the situation. China has not said it would veto a resolution. China has a sense of responsibility because the UN Security Council adopted a presidential statement at China's request, even though the ROK and the United States at first pursued to pass a resolution. China knows very well that North Korea has not shown any sincerity, even though the countries concerned have made efforts for a peaceful solution. I think, therefore, China will eventually join in the international efforts.

[Yi] Would you consider invalidating the joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula if North Korea's nuclear transparency cannot be verified in the end?

[Kim] The joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula deserves respect in terms of establishing the order for nuclear-free peace. Our government's will to comply with the joint declaration on the denuclearization remains firm. However, I am afraid that if North Korea does not stop developing nuclear weapons, our government's will to comply with the joint declaration on the denuclearization will be seriously challenged.

[Yi] Many people observe that reunification by absorption will be inevitable. Are you willing to modify the reunification program in a more practical way?

[Kim] It is the government's firm stance that reunification should be achieved step-by-step through negotiations between the South and the North. In this way, reunification can be achieved with minimum aftereffects and in the meantime a bright future for the nation will be guaranteed. Thus, at the moment, I do not feel the need to modify the reunification program.

[Yi] Some people point out that the ROK people are relaxed about security. What is your plan for consolidating security and redressing military appearance, which has been downgraded?

[Kim] Our security is only possible when all our people bear a solid sense of security and when a strong Army is maintained to safeguard peace. However, I am concerned that some people tend to be too optimistic about the situation on the Korean peninsula where North Korea is still a threat. Common sense cannot be used when judging North Korea. Our people are too ignorant of this. They think North Korea is not a match for us, but you never know when and what they will do. We can prevent misjudgment about North Korea when all the people bear in mind that a cornered North Korea might be provoked anytime and be fully prepared for it. I have endeavored through reform to form a clean Army free from political influence. I am sure military morale is up rather than down because military reform has a pure intention and was desired by the majority of the soldiers. There had been temporary pain in the beginning, but now the Army is respected and loved by the people. I recently visited frontline units and witnessed that many officers and men are silently working to fulfill their duties. The ROK people should recognize and respect the utmost devotion of the officers and men in defending the country under difficult conditions.

[Yi] What is your plan in the humanitarian aspect regarding North Korean fugitives in China?

[Kim] Our government is deeply concerned about and seeking resolutions for the safety and freedom of North Koreans who escaped to China. Please understand that it is difficult to reveal the details. [passage omitted]

#### **Defense Minister Assesses Military Posture**

*SK0906031794 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae said that the North Korean Army is maintaining the highest-level war-readiness posture [choego sujunui chonjaeng chunbi taeserul yujihago iddago] ever since 1990. At a Defense Committee meeting of the National Assembly held today, Minister Yi reported: Since 1989, the North Korean Army's military exercise was being continuously reduced but has been restored since the end of last year, and its ground troops' mobile exercise, joint exercise by the Navy and the Air Force, and Army- people cooperative anti-air-raid drill have been conducted very actively since the beginning of this year.

In particular, Minister Yi said the Ministry of People's Armed Forces conducted an inspection to evaluate combat-readiness in mid-April and began to do follow-up inspections to confirm it in May.

He also reported that North Korea carried out a test fire of a new-type ground-to-ship missile in May and has



begun to make preparation for test-firing the Taepodong No. 1, 2, and 3 whose range is more than 1,000 kilometers.

Minister Yi said: In summary, we have reached the conclusion [pyongga] that the North Korean Army has entered the highest-level war-readiness posture ever since 1990. As yet, however, there have been no inclination of specifically belligerent moves [kuchejogin tugi tonghyang].

In particular, Minister Yi noted that we cannot ignore the possibility of North Korea's sudden provocation relying on its military superiority in number [sujoguro usehan kunsaryokman midgo ubalchoguro tobalhal kanungsongdo paejehalsu optago] as the difficult situation makes it impossible for North Korea to maintain nuclear transparency while possessing nuclear weapons.

He continued: Accordingly, our Army has strengthened its early warning posture and is making every preparation to immediately pursue strong, punishing, and retaliatory operations [chukkak kangnyokang ungjing pobok chakchonul pyolchil modun chunbirul hago idda] against international provocation by the North Korean Army [kukchejok tobal].

#### Prepared To 'Cope' With Any Event

SK0906115194 Seoul YONHAP in English 1138 GMT  
9 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—North Korea is believed to have already extracted plutonium needed in developing nuclear arms and registered a considerable progress in nuclear arms development, Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae said on Thursday.

Testifying at the National Assembly Defense Committee, Yi said Pyongyang began developing nuclear weapons in the 1950s or 60s, concentrating on the training of nuclear experts, enriching nuclear knowhow, securing plutonium and testing nuclear detonators.

Yi said that if sanctions were taken against them, North Korea may provoke localized armed clashes as a means of finding a way out of the difficulties they are faced with.

Besides, any minor clashes could escalate into battles of considerable magnitude once sanctions are enforced, he said.

"Our Armed Forces are fully prepared against any contingency, even an all-out war," he said. "We are now securing additional needs of war capability to beef up weak areas of our preparedness."

The defense minister said the present strength of the Korea-U.S. combined forces is powerful enough to cope with any localized provocation.

"In any case, South Korea and the United States stand fully prepared to cope with any scenario of North Korean provocation promptly and forcefully," Yi said.

To better cope with nuclear threats from North Korea, war deterrence will be beefed up, he said, adding that steps in this connection could include the firmer guarantee of the U.S. nuclear umbrella and a reinforced high-tech weapons system to counter the North's nuclear delivery means.

Yi further stressed that any sanctions against North Korea by the U.N. Security Council should be accompanied by firm security measures for the Korean peninsula.

"Since the sanctions, if taken, would be enforced by the United Nations, any U.N. Security Council resolution on sanctions should include an express provision that if North Korea provokes in defiance of such sanctions, it would be dealt with under the name of the United Nations," he said.

Yi also said North Korea's underground military installations number about 2,000. "The entire forward-area ground combat forces can be sheltered underground and so can major war planes and vessels," Yi said.

#### Seoul Citizens Interviewed on Possible War

SK0806145094 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in  
Korean 1230 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] At this time, the KBS station has sent a relay broadcasting car to Myongdong street in Seoul to hold interviews with people regarding the present situation on the Korean peninsula, as well as their feelings on the ROK Army's readiness to deal with North Korea. We have news from reporter Kim Han-chu regarding the people's feelings on national security. [Reporter Kim] This is reporter Kim from Myongdong. Now, Myongdong Street, where a darkness is deeply closed, is overflowing with citizens, who want to enjoy their early summer time in the middle of the city. The street is very active as ever, and, also, is very crowded with customers, who visit stores, as well as many cars that visit there. I feel the citizens' calmness from their walk on the street. The Myongdong street is very active and as calm as ever compared with the overseas atmosphere that has been rapidly changing as a result of the North Korean nuclear issue. However, citizens do not seem indifferent to the North Korean nuclear issue. I will have conversations, for a moment, with citizens who walk on the street regarding their feelings on the present situation, which is recently being called a crisis situation based on rumors of war. How are you? People say that the present situation on the Korean peninsula is a crisis situation. Do you think that war may break out on the peninsula?

[Unidentified man-on-the-street #1] I don't think that a war can break out. Also, I don't think that North Korea or the United States are reckless. It is important for North Korea to maintain its system. Therefore, North Korea will not easily invade South Korea.

[Reporter Kim] If a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, what do expect will be the result?



[Unidentified man #1] I think that we can easily defeat North Korea. As one a military reservist, I, in my view, think that the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces combat capability is more superior to that of North Korea.

[Reporter Kim] They say that people are very indifferent to the present situation on the Korean peninsula. What do you think?

[Unidentified man #1] I also think that people are too indifferent to it. I think that the key reason for people's indifference to the present situation is due to the military leadership's intervention into politics in the past, or due to politicians' abuse of national security for the preservation of their power. Anyway, I think that we should be fully ready to deal with North Korea in order to avoid a war.

[Reporter Kim] I will have an interview with another man. You came to the Myongdong street with your family. I have one question for you. People say that the present situation on the Korean peninsula is a crisis situation. Do you think that a war may break out?

[Unidentified man #2] You mean a war. I don't think that a war will break out.

[Reporter Kim] Do you have a special reason for such an opinion?

[Unidentified man #2] If a war breaks out, we can win a victory because of our strong national power. Anyway, I don't think that a war will break out on the peninsula.

[Reporter Kim] If a war breaks out, what do you expect its result will be?

[Unidentified man #2] I don't know about the result. However, because of our strong national power, we can win a victory.

[Reporter Kim] I will have more interviews with people.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified man #3 ] I think that Kim Il-song will never break out a war as long as he is not crazy, because we should live together on the peninsula.

[Unidentified woman] I don't think that a war will break out. I think that our national power has been strengthened enough to avoid it.

[Unidentified man #4] I think that because the North Koreans are aware that we are strong, they cannot break out a war.

[Unidentified man #5] I believe that it is highly possible that a war will break out, because North Korea faces economic difficulties.

[Unidentified man #6] I don't think that North Korea can easily start a war because of Japan or the United States. [end recording]

[Reporter Kim] Most people believe that a war will not break out. Of course, the people's optimistic view that a war would not break out originates from their ardent desire that a war must not break out on the Korean peninsula.

### **EPB Prepares Economic Stabilization Plans**

*SK0806024394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT  
8 Jun 94*

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)—The government has begun preparing a set of economic stabilization measures to guard against economic confusion that may result from United Nations sanctions against North Korea.

The Economic Planning Board [EPB] said Wednesday that the government is preparing countermeasures in the judgement that the situation is likely to worsen rapidly after U.N. sanctions go into effect.

An EPB source said the government had started reviewing economic measures taken during such emergencies as the Pueblo and Oct. 26 incidents. In January 1968, the U.S. intelligence vessel Pueblo was seized by North Korean naval ships off Wonsan in the East Sea, and former president Park Chung-hee was assassinated on Oct. 26, 1979.

The source added the government measures will be determined through consultations among concerned cabinet ministers as soon as sanctions against Pyongyang are adopted by the United Nations.

If sanctions were imposed, economic, political and military unease could prevail in South Korea, leading to an imbalance in the supply and demand of daily necessities, the source explained. This highlights the need for government measures to ensure stable supply and demand of major items used by the general public.

In addition, the government will take steps to clear up uneasiness among foreign businessmen so that they do not avoid transactions with their Korean counterparts.

The EPB official explained, "Although we have not yet prepared detailed measures, we are studying programs minimizing the possible economic impact following a resolution on U.N. sanctions. We are preparing scenarios from diverse angles for the economic situation in accordance with the degree of North Korea's reaction to the sanctions."



## Burma

### Article Discusses Power Behind SLORC

BK0906074994 Oslo Democratic Voice of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Article by Soe Win Nyo: "The 21-Member Orchestra"]

[Text] Many people believe that the most powerful person in Burma is Secretary-1 Khin Nyunt. However, Khin Nyunt is not the most powerful person in control of the political path of the country. In reality, Khin Nyunt himself, along with all the other members of the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council], are mere puppets being manipulated from behind the scenes. The body behind them is called the state's steering committee, led by Bo Ne Win or the 21-Member Committee. This body was not formed in a hurry. The 21-member Committee is a new name of Our (?Red Army) Group, which was formed during the four eights [August 1988] democratic uprising to stage counterstrikes and to quash the demonstrations.

Members of this body were hardcore BSPP [Burma Socialist Program Party] members, who supported the BSPP until its last days. They did not even join the NUP [National Unity Party] which is the BSPP under a new name formed without much ceremony to prolong its life. Among them were Sein Lwin—known as the butcher of Rangoon—Dr. Maung Maung, Aye Ko, Kyaw Htin, and Thura Tun Tin, and last executives of the BSPP. The purpose of this body is to continue holding on to national sovereignty to protect their lives and property. That is why they advocate the participation of Defense Services in the leading role in the future politics and making the Defense Services a government within the government while they try to remain as a government outside the government. However, unfortunately for them, there are two factions within the body.

One faction is led by the butcher Sein Lwin with Khin Nyunt and Myo Nyunt as members. This faction does not carry out political reforms at all and upholds the total (?obliteration policy). Another faction is led by Thura Tun Tin with Kyaw Htin and Dr. Maung Maung as members. This group is willing to have political reforms that do not affect their standing. (?Like killing two birds with one stone), they want to gently change the situation in Burma while trying to create their exit.

The antagonism between the two factions was evident in the matter over the appointment of the deputy commander in chief of the Defense Services. It took one year to appoint the deputy commander in chief of the Defense Services while the two factions argued over who should be selected. In the end, Maung Aye, who is neutral, does not belong to either faction, and gets along with both factions, was appointed as the deputy commander in chief with the consent of both factions.

There is antagonism between the two factions and internal strife within each faction.

Although the like-minded Sein Lwin and Khin Nyunt belong to the same faction, they once had differences over

the so-called SLORC Ruby, which was smuggled out of the country by Sein Lwin and Naypyidaw Than Htut. Sein Lwin will never be able to forgive Khin Nyunt for exposing the smuggling of the SLORC Ruby. Sein Lwin took this incident as an extreme insult to him by Khin Nyunt, who is very much junior to him. Meanwhile, Khin Nyunt is holding this criminal act of gem smuggling as Sein Lwin's weak point. Both of them are selfish, arrogant, cruel, and cowardly. That is why it is impossible for two lions to share the same cave. It is the nature of cowards to strike first if they think they will be attacked. That is why their cooperation will be temporary and based on their interests.

Moreover, Khin Nyunt's display of influence is an annoying sight to others. The worst is that Khin Nyunt is acting like an officious person everywhere because he is being favored by Bo Ne Win. He is also copying Bo Ne Win's style by frequently presenting his wife at state functions. Nowadays, Khin Nyunt's wife, Dr. Khin Win Swe, appears quite often in the newspapers. Now Khin Nyunt is presenting his wife the way Bo Ne Win used to present Daw Khin May Than [Madame Ne Win]. This shows Khin Nyunt is aiming for Bo Ne Win's dictator post.

Because Bo Ne Win is still around, the antagonism between the two factions and internal strife within each faction are kept quiet. If Bo Ne Win dies then there will be no way to control the antagonism between the factions, and there will be a big explosion. It is certain that Ne Win is the most powerful person in this body. Ne Win's visit to Singapore for medical treatment in the last week of January clearly shows his influence is still maintained in this committee and in the Defense Services like before.

While meeting with Japanese journalists on 17 January, before Ne Win's visit to Singapore, Khin Nyunt said Bo Ne Win's health is good good with the exception of general complaints and that he has been staying peacefully with his family since his retirement from politics. Soon after Khin Nyunt's remarks, Bo Ne Win left for Singapore for eye and dental treatments. It shows Bo Ne Win still has an influence on Burma. Another point is a growing internal conflict in the Defense Services due to dissatisfaction in the Defense Services concerning Khin Nyunt's behavior. Nowadays there are many cases of insubordination, desertion, and conflicts among the regimental commanders in the SLORC's Defense Services. Bo Ne Win, who still has an influence on the Defense Services, controlled the situation without saying a word by presenting himself in such a way as to show that he is still alive and in good health, and to demonstrate that these things should not happen in the Defense Services.

Bo Ne Win did the same thing in 1989 when he attended the Resistance Day dinner party in his capacity as a patron of war veterans to control the Defense Services, which were then marked by a power struggle and jockeying of positions between the democratic-leaning commanders and commanders like Khin Nyunt, who are reckless and self-seeking.

It is certain that there are cracks appearing in their steering committee, and the situation of the Defense Services is also not so good. Moreover, their steering committee now looks



like a damaged boat rolling from side to side and tossing on the waves without any control. It seems their broken boat will not be able to continue the journey. In accordance with its name, the steering committee, the committee members will have to show the noose to the public that will be placed around their necks for unjustly killing thousands of people and for the crimes they have committed.

#### **Trade Minister Interviewed on Economy**

*BK0906035494 Hong Kong AFP in English 0245 GMT  
9 Jun 94*

[By Michele Cooper]

[Text] Rangoon, June 9 (AFP)—Burma's military government, fearful of possible social unrest, has taken a conservative approach to the economy that will limit the potential for growth, foreign analysts here say.

Realising it is short on economic and financial expertise, the military leadership has wisely sought professional advice abroad. But it has proved reluctant to implement that advice in full, the analysts say.

The fear, they say, is that the drastic steps that would benefit Burma in the long run would have serious short-term repercussions on an already low standard of living among the populace.

"The military leaders are moving along at a snail's pace, adjusting here and twiddling there, when they should be taking some hard decisions for the country's future," a Western diplomat commented.

"No one wants to be another Mikhail Gorbachev," another diplomat said, referring to the former Soviet leader whose attempts at economic reform helped bring about his downfall.

A key issue is the devaluation of the kyat, which outside experts have said is essential to promote business and investment. One Rangoon-based businessman described the inflated kyat as a "tremendous barrier" to trade.

(The official exchange rate is about six kyats to the US dollar, but the widely-used black market rate is 100-120 kyats to the dollar.)

Lieutenant General Tun Kyi, minister for trade and a member of the ruling junta, known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), is among those who rule out a devaluation.

In a recent interview with AFP, Tun Kyi denied the inflated exchange rate had much of an effect on external trade, and he pointed to the "side effects" such as sky-rocketing domestic prices that devaluation would bring.

The real problem today, he said, is that production, which should be "the engine of our economic development," is insufficient. His priority, he said, is to boost production.

Tun Kyi said the government was working to eliminate technical barriers to trade and open the country's doors to

business. "We want to trade and have trade relations with any country, big or small," he stressed.

Burma would also like to get credit facilities from major international financial institutions, but they are controlled by Western states which are withholding approval to underscore their disapproval of Rangoon's human rights record.

Referring obliquely to the West's policy of isolation, Tun Kyi stressed Burma's independent mentality. "We have some pride," he said. "We would rather die than beg."

A local businessman was more direct, asking why Burma's 42 million people should suffer "for just one person," a reference to leading dissident Aung San Suu Kyi, now in her fifth year of house arrest.

A leading economist at the foreign ministry also stressed Burma's independent tradition, saying that the suspension of aid from donor countries did not worry the Burmese, who "want the economy back in their own hands."

Most analysts agreed that Rangoon would not release Aung San Suu Kyi in the near future, but was banking on the hoped-for emergence of a more pragmatic approach by the West to boost the economy.

A Western diplomat argued that the government should not wait too long to make the financial and economic adjustments required. After decades of isolation, "expectations are zero" among the populace, he said.

But the military government, betraying its inexperience in international finance, is "paranoid about creating debt," he said.

### **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

#### **Singapore**

#### **Kantor Statement on WTO Said 'Incorrect'**

*BK0806122494 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Singapore says U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor's statement that the republic has not contacted the United States about hosting the first ministerial conference of the World Trade Organization [WTO] is incorrect. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Singapore's permanent representative to the UN [in Geneva], Mr. Kesavapany, had informed all GATT contracting parties, including the U.S. The Singapore Embassy in Washington had also taken up the matter with a senior American trade official.

According to REUTERS news agency, Mr. Kantor has again objected to Singapore's hosting the WTO meeting. Mr. Kantor first raised his objection last month although U.S. officials said he was expressing his personal views.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also said REUTERS' assertion that Singapore [words indistinct] the entire bill which is a departure from conference protocols was also incorrect. It is a normal practice for the host country to meet all the organizational expenses plus additional costs incurred by the GATT Secretariat for meetings outside its



premises in Geneva. The recent GATT ministerial meeting in Marrakesh, the Uruguay Round conference in Uruguay, and other GATT meetings in Brussels, Belgium and Canada have all followed this practice.

### **Nonaligned Movement's Relevancy Reviewed**

BK0806123794 Singapore *THE STRAITS TIMES* in English 8 Jun 94 p 26

[Editorial: "Can NAM Stay Relevant?"]

[Text] At least the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) has been spared the jibe of being "a bureaucracy in search of a pension" that was bevelled at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Commonwealth. Not that this guarantees a meaningful future. Lacking a self-perpetuating administrative structure, NAM appears to face an even more uncertain destiny, its fate being in the hands of its members, now numbering 109 after South Africa's admission at the ministerial meeting in Cairo recently. But, in the ultimate analysis, its ability to survive may owe more to the political perceptions of the leaders of these mainly developing nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania than any rational factor. Nor may the end of the Cold War present NAM with its defining moment. Though global polarisation provided the movement's *raison d'être*, its heyday came with the decolonisation process of the '60s.

Non-alignment has tried to justify its existence since then by claiming to be more than just neutrality between the superpowers. It represented, so ran the thesis, a positive option for peace that permitted developing countries to pursue their own aim of economic reconstruction without becoming bogged down in global rivalry. It can be argued that one set of challenges has now replaced another. The objective of growth without forfeiting political sovereignty retains its validity at a time when many nations of what used to be called the Third World are being pressured by the West, with human rights or the environment as the fig-leaf, to make internal changes that will have the effect of negating the comparative economic advantage they might now enjoy. Recognising that the economic agenda is the most important to confront its members, NAM is preparing to set up a coordinating committee in conjunction with the Group of 77 to negotiate with the developed nations on trade issues.

But whether NAM provides the best platform for fighting what Foreign Minister S. Jayakumar calls "political conditionalities", and whether the exercise is even relevant, is another matter. In practice, NAM has always been noted for its political posturing and a tendency to pronounce on virtually every subject under the sun. Often, this seems to be an end in itself, more satisfying than trying to put an end to wars and violence, which was, in any case, beyond the mandate of a movement that had only an "exhorting effect", according to Professor Jayakumar, and not an "enforcing mechanism". However, the need for consensus decisions often meant bargains to sweep bilateral disputes under the carpet while pandering to the national susceptibilities of members. And this has not always added to NAM's credibility. For instance, while it is understandable that the outrageous conduct of the Serbs should arouse repugnance,

the Cairo meeting's decision to allow Bosnia to attend as a guest of the host government, while ignoring Serbia's request to be represented, looked like prejudging the succession to the vacant Yugoslav seat.

More than ever now, because it is at the crossroads, NAM cannot afford to be seen as lacking in objectivity. The global situation has altered vastly since Nehru, Tito and Nasser laid the foundations of the non-alignment in Belgrade. Perhaps more to the point, as NAM looks around for an additional supplementary role, a number of economic organisations and regional groupings have sprung up. Being smaller and honed to a specific task, associations like ASEAN and APEC are likely to be far more effective than a large umbrella organisation that still tries, judging by the Cairo declaration, to be all things to all men. But their greater effectiveness may not necessarily make NAM redundant in the eyes of most members: many Third World politicians find the non-aligned forum, more intimate than the United Nations, both necessary and deeply fulfilling.

### **Cambodia**

#### **Pol Pot's 'Serious Brain Illness' Reported**

OW0806145894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1440 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 8 KYODO—Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot has a serious brain illness, a Cambodian Government spokesman said Wednesday [8 June].

The spokesman did not identify his source of information.

Another senior government official told Kyodo News Service that he has not confirmed the report.

Pol Pot, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians under the Khmer Rouge regime in the late 1970s, disappeared from public in the early 1980s.

He is reportedly hiding in the Thai-Cambodian border area and escaped from the Khmer Rouge's capital town of Pailin during a Cambodian Government offensive on the rebels' headquarters in March.

#### **KR Official Dismisses Report**

BK0806120594 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 8 Jun 94

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 8 (AFP)—A Khmer Rouge [KR] official on Wednesday dismissed reports that his group's notorious leader Pol Pot was gravely ill in a Beijing hospital.

"This is not true. Pol Pot is healthy," an official at the radical faction's compound in the capital said.

Japanese newspaper Sankei quoted a diplomatic source as saying Pol Pot had first been hospitalised in Thailand but was transferred to Beijing when his condition became more serious.



In Phnom Penh, a Thai diplomat said he was not aware of Pol Pot being ill. "This is the first time I have heard this. I am not aware of this news."

A Japanese diplomat said he had seen the article but did not know "whether it was true."

Cambodian government officials said they had heard nothing about Pol Pot's well-being or whereabouts.

Pol Pot led the Khmer Rouge during the 1975-1979 reign of terror when an estimated one million Cambodians perished.

The Japanese newspaper quoted military sources in Bangkok as saying Pol Pot had heart problems and was also believed to suffer from liver ailments associated with malaria and other illnesses contracted from years of living in the jungle.

Pol Pot has not been seen in public since he supposedly "retired" in 1981. Khieu Samphan is now the official leader of the radical faction but his rank is said to be nominal.

Co-premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh has accused Khieu Samphan of being "Pol Pot's puppet."

#### **KR Military Preparations, Actions Reported**

*BK0806123594 Phnom Penh AKP in French 0405 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Phnom Penh 8 Jun (AKP)—According to a report from Puok District, during a clash with government forces on the morning of 8 June, the Khmer Rouge (KR) cut the Toek Thlang bridge on National Route 6 on the border of Puok and Kralanh Districts in Siem Reap Province.

The report adds: "The bridge was mined by Khmer Rouge troops from Division 912 following an attack lasting nearly one hour." The report, however, does not mention any casualties.

Three bridges already were damaged recently: "Stoeng Preah (?Sre)," a stone bridge built in 1937; a bridge on National Route 6; and a bridge on National Route 5 in Pursat Province.

According to two reports from Srei Snam District and [words indistinct], Siem Reap Province, Khmer Rouge forces have again made preparations to destroy two bridges, one at "O Chik" between Srei Snam and Chongkal, and another along the road. The reports say that the same Khmer Rouge troops will launch an attack against the districts located near National Route 6, road 18, before 15 June 1994.

#### **Article on Composition of Democratic Kampuchea**

*BK0606033994 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Jun 94*

[Station editorial: "What is Democratic Kampuchea? Is It a Group of a Dozen Persons or 10,000-20,000 Persons as Claimed by the Enemies of the Nation?"]

[Text] The enemies of the nation have always cursed Democratic Kampuchea, a force that has been fighting the aggressor Vietnamese to defend the Cambodian nation, race, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity for the past 15 years. Some of them have claimed that there were just a dozen Khmer Rouge; others said there were 10,000-20,000 Khmer Rouge without any popular support, and so on. The Americans, the French, the Australians, the communist Vietnamese, the puppets of the communist Vietnamese, and the puppets of the Americans have also made the same claim. They have never ceased to praise themselves and their own associates. Although they have failed in their repeated attempts at gratifying themselves, they have not stopped trying to do so.

What is Democratic Kampuchea? How is Democratic Kampuchea? To understand what Democratic Kampuchea really is, let us take a look at the successive wars.

1. Just in the Vietnamese war of aggression from 1978 to 1991, how many aggressor Vietnamese were killed on the Cambodian battlefield? The command of the aggressor communist Vietnamese admitted that 30,000 aggressor Vietnamese troops were killed and 150,000 others were wounded. These are the figures officially and overtly admitted by the communist Vietnamese themselves. In reality, no fewer than 100,000 aggressor Vietnamese were killed, no fewer than 100,000 were wounded, and no fewer than 100,000 others deserted. In the original war when the communist Vietnamese first attacked Cambodia at the end of 1978, the aggressor communist Vietnamese used 250,000 troops. After that, beginning from 1980, every year the aggressor communist Vietnamese brought in three to four additional 10,000 to 12,000-strong divisions. Therefore, there were no fewer than 600,000 communist Vietnamese troops involved in Cambodia's invasion. Besides the soldiers, there were 50,000 civilian experts who were controlling their administrative apparatuses. Consequently, there should be no fewer than 100,000 killed, no fewer than 100,000 wounded, and no fewer than 100,000 deserters.

2. Wonder is expressed at how a few 10,000 Democratic Kampuchea troops were capable of defeating the communist Vietnamese. Analysts in general have clearly observed that Democratic Kampuchea has always been close to the nation and people throughout the country like flesh and blood or fish in the water. They have received all kinds of support from the people, especially from the peasants. The Cambodian nation and people have also made the same observation.

Therefore, if the enemies of the nation attacked Democratic Kampuchea it was the same thing as if they attacked the entire Cambodian nation and people, especially the nearly 7 million peasants. If they wished to carry on the war, they would surely meet the same fate as the other aggressors before them.

National opinion in all circles, be it in Phnom Penh or in the provinces, as well as international opinion and particularly the countries in the region clearly see that the attempt to continue kindling the war by the communist Vietnamese, the alliance, and their two categories of puppets cannot



crush the Cambodian national resistance; it can only make their difference with the nation and people more acute and make solving the Cambodia problem impossible.

Therefore, the way to bring genuine peace back to Cambodia is to achieve national reconciliation, which is like using water to put off the flames of war and not adding fuel to them.

#### **Information Minister Views Role of Journalists**

*BK0606151094 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in English 5-11 Jun 94 p 5*

[Article by Ouk Kimseng: "Media Crisis Leads to Instability"]

[Text] Phnom Penh—Freedom of journalism does not mean exclusive right or privilege to distort and slander as this usually causes chaos.

"The nation needs political stability for national development and rehabilitation through non-violence and national reconciliation" said Ieng Muly, minister of Information, at his audience with the common people last week. "As such, the Royal Government requires support and assistance from the entire people including the journalists," he added.

Since the advent of real democracy after the formation of the Royal Government, the nation has more than 30 print and electronic media, most of which are newspapers.

The Khmer language newspapers especially, have been strongly attacking the corrupted government officials and in the meantime they have denounced each other on charges of supporting the corrupted or being one-sided.

The battle of criticism against the so-called corrupted appears in most columns of their traditional four-page newspapers.

Stories of corruption usually look several years back when the country was in the middle of the nightmare of war.

Ieng Muli demanded the media carefully consider all sources and angles taken of a comment or story to be analysed.

Criticising the King is very sensitive to a minister who said: "Only with King Norodom Sihanouk can peace and national reconciliation be achieved."

Most politicians have begged journalists to be patient for sometime until the fragile ship of this nation successfully reaches the shore of real peace.

Dr. Barnett Baron, deputy director of Asia Foundation on his recent visit here, said: "Journalistic professionalism must be linked to responsibility in order to ensure accuracy, truth of news reports."

He was surprised with the growing number of print and electronic media which are on similar missions to build up and promote free democracy here.

"San Francisco, where I am from, counts only three newspaper organizations, while in New York there are five including the New York Times, the national newspaper," Barnett said.

So far, two newspapers have been attacked by certain circles in the government.

Editor of Damnoeng Pelpoek or Morning News was detained for 48 hours on charges of ignoring court warrants with regard to a clarification about a news report denouncing an official accused of being corrupted.

Circulation of the 15th issue of Sakol or "Universal" was interrupted and stopped for its news reports attacking King Norodom Sihanouk.

The two newspapers are now operating their businesses as usual.

#### **Closure of Khmer Rouge Newspaper Urged**

*BK0906092794 Phnom Penh KAOH SANTEPHEAP in Cambodian 6-7 Jun 94 pp 1, 4*

[From the "A Corner of Society" column by Sergeant Tuy Kdam: "The Khmer Rouge Are Like Mosquitoes"]

[Text] The Khmer can be compared to mosquitoes. Should we let them bite us, or should we protect ourselves with mosquito nets or with chemical sprays potent enough to kill them? This remark was made by Samdech Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Royal Government, when he returned home from the roundtable.

It is true that there are not many mosquitoes born out of the foamy mud or filthy water. To eliminate the mosquitoes from our houses, one of the most effective means is first for us to gradually fill up and do away with all the potholes and pits. If the mosquitoes that bite us are few in number, we just have to use our hands to slap them, and few of them will survive such a simple treatment. However, if they are too many and they keep harassing us, we will have to use not only nets but also chemical sprays to protect ourselves. The mere use of smoke coils or sticks will not be effective enough against them.

The Royal Government has made all kinds of sacrifices to bring peace for the people. However, the Khmer Rouge have refused to accept peace through cease-fire. They have resorted to tricks just to rekindle the dying international interest in their existence.

Right in the heart of the country, the Khmer Rouge have set up a newspaper [reference to PRUM BAYON NEWS, a twice weekly publication in Cambodian first appearing on the newstand in April 1994] to cause confusion in the people's mind as it has been working to prod its readers against the Royal Government. This newspaper has vociferously charged that the Royal Government is a warmonger. It is a kind of a stillborn journal...

This newspaper is trying to undermine peace in society and to sabotage the trust between the people and the Royal



Government. It loftily extolls the genocidal Khmer Rouge, making them appear already like an overlord in Cambodia.

Many local situation analysts have stressed that the Royal Government's controlling apparatus is too lenient. We have tumbled to such a low state, and still we have allowed such a subversive Khmer Rouge newspaper to remain active! Shutting down the Khmer Rouge newspaper and driving the Khmer Rouge office out of Phnom Penh—something we must do most urgently—is already tantamount to eliminating most of the “breeding grounds” of these mosquitoes.

Before anything else, the Royal Government should take this measure for the sake of peace in society. If it hesitates to conduct such a “surgical” action, the impact of the bad propaganda will surely cause rapid erosion in communal peace and will certainly bear very serious consequences.

### **Ranariddh, Hun Sen Chair Cabinet Meeting**

*BK0906062894 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 0500 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] At 0830 on 9 June, the cabinet of the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC] held a plenary session under the chairmanship of Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister; and Samdech Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Council of Ministers' plenary session will examine the draft on the status of the Kingdom of Cambodia's civil servants, the draft on mixed enterprises dealing with the export of processed timber, and the clarification of the RGC's political stance concerning the relations with Taiwan and South Korea.

### **'Severe' Environmental Protection Steps Urged**

*BK0706075494 Phnom Penh AKP in French 0400 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] Phnom Penh 7 Jun (AKP)—Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, declared he was worried about Cambodia's environment, which had been seriously threatened during the past decades.

In his speech made on World Environment Day, the head of the royal government said he wanted a law on environmental protection to be promulgated.

“The war, which has lasted for over two decades, has destroyed the environment in the country,” said Prince Norodom Ranariddh. “This,” he said, “would plunge Cambodia into the abyss of disaster if we (the new generation) did not coordinate efforts to fight this crisis.”

The Cambodian leader recalled that the flood of 1991, exceptional for Cambodia, was one of the consequences of environmental destruction.

The prince wanted severe measures to be taken to protect the environment, and he invited Cambodians to follow him in that direction.

Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh pledged to implement the UN environmental program. He thanked international organizations for helping to save Cambodia's environment.

### **Paper Reports on Income Taxes**

*BK0706140194*

[Editorial Report] Phnom Penh KAMLANG SET-THAKECH THMEI in Cambodian in its 1-15 June issue carries the following reports concerning economic and financial issues:

Concerning the bill on taxes that Minister of Economy and Finance Sam Rangsi recently proposed to the cabinet for approval before presenting it to the parliament, the paper lists five kinds of taxes to be levied by the state.

The lowest personal income tax is 10 percent and the highest is 30 percent.

The rate of the construction permit duties to be applied preliminarily on three big cities—Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, and Sihanoukville—is 30 percent.

The rate of corporate benefit tax is 20 percent.

Land taxes are divided into:

1. Tax on land—2 percent for the first year, 4 percent for second year, and 10 percent for the fifth year;
2. Tax on the gains in land values—10 to 30 percent for individuals and 20 percent for corporations;
3. Capital tax—at the rate of 2 to 3 percent of the market prices imposed on the third extra house and up of city-dwelling individuals.

Every contract on land lease and monthly house rent needs to be approved by the Customs Department. The registration fee is 1 percent of the cost of the land lease or monthly house rent.

In another report on cargo loading and unloading at Phnom Penh port, the paper cites a port official as saying that after the government implemented its policy of a market-oriented economy, the work in the 1993-94 period has improved. He added that due to a protracted war and since security has not yet been thoroughly ensured, the present volume of goods passing through the port is only 2 to 3 percent of the total 6,184,000 tons in the 1960-70 period. The amount of goods loaded and unloaded at the port between 1979 and 1993 is 1,870,503 tons.

## **Laos**

### **Minister Receives U.S. Drug Delegation**

*BK0806155694 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] This morning, Richard Lee Brown, director of the U.S. National Drug Control Policy Office attached to the Presidential Office, led a high-level drug delegation of the U.S. Government to pay a courtesy call on Phamphoui



Keoboulapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Planning and Cooperation, at the committee's office in Vientiane. Richard Lee Brown expressed thanks to Khamphoui Keoboulapha for the warm welcome accorded him and his delegation. He noted during the meeting that the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] attentively has contributed to narcotics control and suppression work. He also gave suggestions to the Lao side on certain measures and plans to control and suppress narcotics.

On this occasion, Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboulapha informed the American guest of the achievements won in each field in the implementation of the restructuring line of the LPDR Government. The host and the guest also exchanged views on other issues.

Earlier, Richard Lee Brown and his delegation also paid courtesy calls on Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of agriculture and forestry; Siangsom Kounlavong, deputy minister of interior; and a number of other Lao dignitaries.

### **Government Takes Steps Regarding Forested Areas**

*BK0906105894 Vientiane VIENTIANE TIMES in English 13-19 May 94 p 6*

[Text] Forest area in the Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] remains at just 11 million hectares or about 47 per cent of the country's total area, while the bare area has increased by 43 per cent or 10.2 million hectares, a report said at the nationwide meeting on forestation, tree nursery and land allocation held in Vientiane early last week.

The report indicated that in 1940, the country had a total forest area of 17 million hectares or 70 per cent of its total area. This forest area shrank to 12.7 million hectares by 1973 and 11.2 million by 1981 and is 11 million at present. The reduction in the forest cover was the consequence of various practices, such as slash and burn cultivation, forest fire, and wanton tree-felling.

To restore and preserve the forest, the government has issued regulations facilitating and ensuring the plantation of trees on a family and business basis. Timber traders are now compelled to undertake tree planting. To families engaged in slash and burn cultivation, the government will allocate cultivation and production land. Those living in watershed areas will be allocated new settlements or assigned to rehabilitate the forest in their particular areas.

The government agencies concerned have in the past years made several efforts to protect and develop the forestry resources of the country with the participation of both the private and public sectors. This involves reforestation and restricting slash and burn farming, especially in mountainous areas. At the same time, measures have been taken against those who illegally fell trees and who start forest fires.

Sweden has assisted Laos in preserving forestry resources through the Lao-Swedish cooperation project for the restriction of slash and burn farming.

### **Official Reports on Telephone Installation**

*BK0806122094 Vientiane VIENTIANE TIMES in English 13-19 May 94 p 13*

[Text] The construction and installation of a modern telephone system in the provinces of Laos is expected to be completed in the next three months, while the microwave system for communication with provinces and foreign countries will be completed no later than the end of this year.

Padaphet Sai-gnakhot, telecommunications project director disclosed that the construction of a modern telephone system in the provinces was included in the Second Phase Telecommunication Development Project and will be completed soon. He said that the installation of 1,000 lines in Luang Prabang is fully completed and is expected to be in service next month. Installation of 500 lines in Thakhek and another 1,000 lines in Savannakhet are 80% and 40% complete respectively. In Pakse, the installation of 1,000 lines is just beginning.

Padaphet said that although the installation of lines in Luang Prabang is complete, the system can only be operated within the town since the microwave link necessary for inter-province and international communication will only be ready for service in October this year.

## **Philippines**

### **Hostages Killed; 'All-Out' Response Ordered**

*BK0806132294 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, June 8 (AFP)—Moslem gunmen massacred 15 hostages, including a Catholic priest, in a southern island Wednesday apparently to avenge an army assault against Islamic fundamentalists, the military said.

Major General Orlando Soriano, chief of southern military forces, said the victims included Father Cirilo Nacorda, his driver, and 13 male schoolteachers, who were part of a group kidnapped earlier Wednesday in Basilan island.

Their bullet-riddled bodies were fetched by a military truck from where they were slain and brought to funeral parlors in Basilan's capital Isabela, 850 kilometres (531 miles) south of Manila as night fell.

"This is a very inhuman act. They killed them like pigs," Soriano told AFP, saying the victims were hogtied before they were lined up and gunned down.

He said he had asked Basilan provincial governor Gerry Salapuddin "to do something about this" and help "get the perpetrators in a few days."

In Manila, President Fidel Ramos issued an order to military commanders to "launch an all-out offensive" against the killers.

But he also emphasized that the safe recovery of the remaining teachers still being held, was to "be considered paramount," a palace statement said.



The palace also said that "the civilian population should be safeguarded."

Soriano last week ordered an offensive against the Abu Sayyaf, an Islamic fundamentalist group blamed for a spate of anti-Christian bombings and ransom kidnappings, and originally based in Basilan.

At least 30 Abu Sayyaf men were killed in the assault on their stronghold in Jolo island southeast of Basilan. Their main camp fell to the military Monday in one of the military's biggest offensives this year.

Soriano said the kidnapping and execution of the captives could be in retaliation for the Jolo attack since the abductors are believed to be allies of the Abu Sayyaf group.

It could also have been aimed to divert the army's attention from the Jolo offensive, he added.

Soriano said the Moslem gunmen flagged down a convoy of vehicles en route to Maluso town near Isabela early Wednesday and seized 59 persons. Thirty-seven were released and one escaped, leaving 21 in their hands.

The gunmen separated 15 male hostages, tied their hands, lined them up and opened fire. The fate of the six female hostages was not yet known.

Nacorda is parish priest of Matarling town in Basilan and a member of the Claretian religious order.

His predecessor, Spanish priest Father Bernardo Blanco, kidnapped for ransom by the Abu Sayyaf last year but escaped.

Soriano said two battalions of marines have been deployed to cordon off the massacre site, but said there will be no full-scale operation immediately because this might endanger the lives of the remaining hostages.

Meanwhile, a woman was killed and 28 people were injured in a bomb explosion Wednesday night in General Santos city west of Basilan and Jolo in the latest wave of violence in the region.

Police told AFP by telephone the bomb, believed to be a home-made device, exploded outside a department store, destroying the facade, killing one woman and injuring at least 28 people although more may have been hurt.

There were no immediate suspects in the bombing.

The Abu Sayyaf is an extremist offshoot of the Moro National Liberation Front, which waged a bloody war for Moslem independence in the 1970s but is now negotiating for political autonomy with the Ramos government.

### Another Bomb Explodes in Mindanao

BK0906085694 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0230 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] Another bombing incident took place in Mindanao, killing three people and injuring 35 others. According to the report, a homemade bomb exploded in front of the gate of (Kimball) Plaza in General Santos City. The explosion took

place at around 1145 GMT. Those killed were identified as Catalina de la Pena, Adamalanta and Adelaida Natividad. Provincial Commander Romeo Pagalilawan said that there were three bombs planted on the site, but only one exploded. The other two were immediately defused by bomb disposal experts. It is suspected that the bombing is the work of the Abu Sayyaf group.

### Breakaway CPP Groups Willing To 'Talk Peace'

BK0906073694 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 7 Jun 94 p 8

[By Wilfredo G. Reyes]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) breakaway Manila-Rizal Regional Committee (MRRC), the Visayas Commission, "and other rejectionist groups" have expressed willingness to engage government in exploratory talks.

In launching the Free Lagman Movement (FILEMON) yesterday at the University of the Philippines PCED [expansion unknown] Hostel, Albay Rep. Edcel Lagman disclosed his detained brother, acknowledged MRRC Chairman Filemon Lagman, had expressed willingness to represent the MRRC, the Visayas Commission, "and other rejectionist groups" in exploratory talks with government once he is released from jail.

It will be recalled former National Unification Commission Chairman Haydee Yorac had lamented government could not begin talks with the CPP opposition forces so long as they were not united and did not declare their willingness to participate in the peace process as a separate entity from the mainstream CPP forces under Netherlands-based Jose Maria [Joma] Sison.

"The problem government is facing right now is (how) to make a policy decision to release my brother, because when I last talked to my brother, he said his group is now willing to engage government in exploratory talks, with the possibility of developing into formal talks," the Albay congressman said.

"Of course, initiation of these talks will be premised on two circumstances: first is his release, because you cannot talk peace from a detention cell, and the second is that government is itself willing to talk peace," he added.

Visayas Commission Chairman Arturo Tabara concurred with Mr. Lagman's views, saying "Inc-express namin ang aming openness at willingness na makipag-usap sa gobyerno, pero dapat muna nilang palitan ang kanilang patakaran na makipag-usap lamang sa puwersa ni Joma (Sison) [We are expressing our openness and willingness to talk with the government, but their policy of talking only with the forces of Joma (Sison) should be replaced]."

"Interesado kami sa isang negotiated political settlement, ngunit dapat munang patunayan ng gobyerno na iaaddress nila ang mga root causes ng conflict [We are interested in a negotiated political settlement, but the government has to prove first that they will address the root causes of the conflict]."



Mr. Tabara lamented government continued to deal exclusively with the mainstream forces even if "the opposition represents a sizable force with both party members and seven (New People's Army) companies."

Mr. Lagman agreed, saying: "Government has been talking with Sison for how many years now, and still has nothing to show in the way of substantial progress."

"Why is this government so concerned against hurting the sentiments of the reaffirmist (Mr. Sison's) group by (not) talking with the rejectionists, if this group is not afraid of hurting government's sentiments?"

The MRRC circulated an official statement, signed by MRRC Chief Carlos Forte (reputed to be Filemon Lagman's pseudonym), which said, "We condemn government's position of excluding so-called CPP factions in entering into peace talks with them."

"The Ramos regime knows for sure that the Sison and (National Democratic Front vice-chairman for international affairs Luis) Jalandoni-led CPP panel does not represent the entire revolutionary forces in the country," the statement said.

"It has long been disowned by the autonomous Visayas Commission of the CPP and now by the equally autonomous MRRC of the CPP," the MRRC continued, adding, "Our openness to enter into peace dialogue with government is not in exchange for Lagman's release."

"First, it is our way of recognizing that revolution does not automatically mean war, and that a negotiated political settlement could also be effective in realizing a substantial part of our revolutionary program," they continued. "Second, it is also our way of recognizing the people's clamor to pursue far less bloody and violent means to attain their demands."

Mr. Tabara implied a negotiated political settlement with the MRRC would automatically include the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB), referring to the urban partisan unit as "the ABB of the Manila-Rizal region."

Earlier, the Lagman brothers and the MRRC had disavowed any link to the ABB, which has engaged in assassination campaigns against government counterinsurgency officials and suspected criminals.

#### **'Peace', 'Order' Situation Viewed by AFP Chief**

*BK0906103894 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Jun 94 p 12*

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] Gen. Arturo T. Enrile, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), cited yesterday the improved internal peace and order situation in the country as he stressed that "no group is capable of destabilizing the government in this period."

"I can claim with confidence that today, no domestic threat group is capable to mount any destabilization moves against our government," Enrile said.

Enrile, who had been promoted to a full general by President Ramos, AFP commander-in-chief, said the improving local peace and order can be attributed to the weakening forces of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), the communist New People's Army (NPA), and the rightist Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabansa [Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance] (RAM).

Leaders of the MNLF, led by its chairman Nur Misuari, and the RAM, headed by former Army Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, have forged a cease-fire agreement with the government in view of the peace talks with the rebel groups.

Enrile said the combined strength of the MNLF-MILF decreased from 26,200 in 1988 to 19,000 this year.

"This figure seems immaterial as we do not anymore talk with them of war but of peace," the AFP chief said during a regular breakfast forum of the United Nations Walkers Club at the Manila Pavilion Hotel in Ermita.

The government remains optimistic on the success of the peace process with the rebel groups, he said.

On the communist insurgency problem, Enrile said the decline in the strength of the NPA, worsened by the factionalism in the communist movement, has already caused demoralization among the communists.

## **Thailand**

### **Minister on Reported U.S. Intelligence Operation**

*BK0806142994 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri has said he knew nothing about a U.S. intelligence unit inspecting Thai-Cambodian border areas to see if Thailand supported the Khmer Rouge. He said such actions would be illegal.

[Begin recording] [Prasong] How could they operate in Thailand without Thai officials being informed about it? If they do, they would be violating Thai law. [end recording]

### **Steps Taken To Support Sanctions Against Haiti**

*BK0906073394 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] The Government has instructed all offices concerned to abide by the United Nations resolution on sanctions against Haiti's military government.

The Cabinet on Tuesday approved the proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement tough measures against the military regime in Haiti. As military leaders in the Caribbean island country have not complied with the governors' island agreement to restore democracy to Haiti, the UN Security Council on 6 May 1994 has imposed additional measures to tighten sanctions against Haiti. [sentence as heard]



According to the UN Security Council's Resolution 917, only humanitarian flights will be allowed to enter or pass Thai air space or land in Thailand. All of those involved in the 1991 military coup in Haiti will not be allowed to enter Thailand. The Thai Government is also ready to freeze assets of those coup makers in Haiti. Trade sanctions against Haiti is also focused upon in the resolution banning trade ties with Haiti except for humanitarian purposes. [sentence as heard]

### Surin Hails Australian Stand on Arms Aid

BK0906065694 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
9 Jun 94 p A8

[By Marisa Chimprapha]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan yesterday welcomed a report that Australia is likely to turn down a request by Cambodia for weapons, saying that Thailand's position on the issue has been seriously taken into consideration.

Surin said, however, that Australia and other countries considering the request from Cambodia had taken their own positions into account when deciding on the arms request.

The minister was referring to a report that Canberra preferred to implement the promise to provide about US\$2.2 million for mine clearing and training with a separate programme for civil servants.

"Any additional assistance that we provide is likely to be focused on the area of training and institutional support," Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans was quoted as saying.

Cambodia has sought military aid from several countries, including the U.S. and France to fight against the guerrillas. The request for the weapons coincided with the failed roundtable talks hosted by King Norodom Sihanouk in North Korea last month.

Surin said stressed that the Thai position on Cambodia's request to three western countries to provide weapons for the Cambodian government to fight the Khmer Rouge is based on its sincere and honest desire to see lasting peace in Cambodia.

"Thailand's position on the issue is not to interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia. We want to deny that. Our country and ASEAN have long participated in helping to solve the Cambodian conflict, we have the right to state our position," Surin said.

Bangkok opposed the request on the grounds that more weapons would prolong the fighting and the ill-disciplined and unpaid Cambodian government troops may sell the weapons to others, even the Khmer Rouge. Surin had earlier said that military aid should focus on a training programme for civil servants.

Cambodia's First Prime Minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, had criticized those who opposed the request for weapons as interference in Cambodia's internal conflict.

"I am glad that Thai position on the issue was taken into consideration," Surin said.

According to Surin, the Australian Foreign Ministry's Permanent Secretary, Michael Costello, had explored the Thai position on the issue with Surin during a recent meeting.

"The western countries are well aware that Thailand and other ASEAN countries have taken part in solving the Cambodian conflict. Therefore they explored the idea and I explained the Thai position when asked," Surin said.

The U.S. and France have also sought Thai opinion on the issue, which has already been conveyed through the Thai embassies in the two countries.

Meanwhile, an informed source said yesterday that Son Sann, leader of Cambodia's Khmer People's National Liberal Front, during talks with Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri last month also voiced opposition to the request, saying that the supply of weapons would prolong the fighting.

He added that Cambodia also forwarded the request to Canada and Japan.

A Cambodian party, the Khmer Neutral Party, has appealed to the international community to stop military aid to Cambodia to end suffering, but instead provide it with financial aid to implement economic development.

The party's chairman, Buo Hel, said in a statement dated May 23 that to overcome "this terrible reality" the Cambodian conflict must not be solved by military aid from foreign countries but by a political solution through the participation of all Cambodian parties at a roundtable conference.

"On behalf of Khmer Neutral Party I would like to make an appeal to the international community to cease military aid. To solve the problem, all factions concerned should hand full power to His Majesty the King Norodom Sihanouk, to decide the future of the country," said Buo Hel.

### More on Iranian Bomb Suspects

#### Envoys Given Access

BK0906065994 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
9 Jun 94 p 2

[Text] The Police Department will make arrangements for Iranian diplomats to visit three Iranians arrested in Hat Yai last week in connection with an attempt to car-bomb the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok in March.

The Police Department will also ensure that the three suspects, now being detained at a police private training school in Bang Khen, are in good condition.

The department's pledges followed reports by an international news agency that Teheran had staged a protest early this week against the arrest of the suspects identified as Hossein Shahriari Far, Babak Taheri and Basr Kazemi.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan, however, denied the reports, saying Iran's Foreign Ministry had only asked



the Thai ambassador there to inform the Thai Government that it wanted Iranian diplomats in Bangkok to have access to the suspects.

Deputy police chief Phong-ammat Amattayakun yesterday insisted police had done their duty according to the law in arresting the three Iranians.

He guaranteed fairness for the Iranians.

According to Pol Gen Phong-ammat, the US Embassy in Bangkok has asked the Police Department for information about the suspects.

Somchai Nilaphaichit, a representative of the Muslim Lawyer Group, quoted the suspects as saying that they had no involvement with the plot to attack the Israeli Embassy and that they came to Thailand to do business.

Mr Somchai and Charan Malulin, a researcher at Chulalongkorn University, yesterday visited the three Iranians during which he briefed them on Thai laws and the punishment they face if convicted.

Mr Somchai said Babak had allegedly told him he was innocent and that the police had no evidence against him.

He quoted Babak as saying that he would not have come back to Thailand if he really was involved in the foiled car-bomb plot.

Hossein, meanwhile, also denied involvement, reportedly telling Mr Somchai that he entered Thailand to extend his visa since he had a business concerning the trade of radio and television sets here.

Hossein also denied reports that he had relations with a Thai woman, Mr Somchai said.

Hossein and the other suspects were arrested at a Hat Yai hotel last week after immigration officers at Songkhla's Sadao District informed local police that his photo looked similar to a sketch produced by Lumphini police.

Hossein is wanted under an arrest warrant for allegedly attempting to bomb the Israeli Embassy with C-4 plastic explosives last March. The plan, however, failed after the bomb-laden six-wheel truck allegedly driven by Hossein hit a motorcycle-taxi a short distance from the embassy.

He later allegedly abandoned the truck and fled the scene. The bomb hidden in a water tank in the bed of the truck, and the body of a Thai man were accidentally found by the truck owner about a week later.

#### **Minister Says No Protest**

*BK0806144794 Bangkok Thai Color Television  
Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] The foreign minister denies that there has been any protest from the Iranian Government concerning Thailand's arrest of Iranian nationals charged with preparing to sabotage the Israeli Embassy. Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said that the Thai ambassador to Iran was invited to a meeting at which Iran asked Thailand to facilitate a visit with the arrested suspects by Iranian

Embassy officials. Iran also asked that inquiries into the case be accelerated. The foreign minister thinks there should be no affect on bilateral relations:

[Begin Prasong recording] There is no problem; they can visit the suspects if they want to see them. Those people were arrested by our authorities because they committed offenses in Thailand. They have to undergo the process of investigation by our authorities. If they have relatives or lawyers, they can visit them. The suspects are not protected by diplomatic immunity and must be prosecuted. [end recording]

Police General Phong-ammat Amatayakun, acting police director general, said that officials from the Iranian Embassy are entitled to seek information on the arrests. They can visit the suspects on the condition that such a move would not distort the case. It is the privilege of diplomats to take care of their own people.

#### **Dailies View Arrest**

*BK0806131694*

[Editorial Report] Bangkok KRUNGTHEP THURAKIT in Thai and Bangkok MATICHON in Thai on 8 June carry editorials on the arrest by Thai police of three Iranian suspects in the foiled attempt to car-bomb the Israeli Embassy in March.

Police have finally arrested three suspects in the attempt to sabotage the Israeli Embassy by using a truck laden with C-4 explosives, the editorial in KRUNGTHEP THURAKIT says. The 600-word editorial, on page 2, entitled: "A Sporadic Fad Cannot Cope With Sabotage," believed there are more than three people involved in the attempt. Short of evidence and information, police cannot make further arrests, especially of those who are the masterminds behind the plot. Those people are dangerous because they have the power to order more operations to be carried out despite the fact that a number of terrorists have been arrested.

The editorial supports the instruction by the police director general who wanted investigators to urgently wrap up inquiries so that the three suspects can be tried by the court of justice and the result be made known to the public. It says: "Investigators should be able to produce substantial evidence to charge the three who are foreign nationals. Otherwise, the case could affect bilateral relations." There has already been a sign of that—Radio Tehran yesterday reported that the Iranian Government had filed a protest letter to the Thai Government asking that a trial be carried out promptly, it says.

The paper concludes: "We support the order issued by the police director general for police to intensively monitor people suspected to have links with international terrorist groups and to tighten security for key establishments following the arrest of the three suspects. It goes without saying that the order was meant to block the attempts by terrorists to mount pressure on the police while investigations are being conducted against the three. We hope that officials



will respond to the order of the police chief and carry out their duties seriously and consistently, and not just on and off as in the past."

MATICHON's 800-word, page 2 editorial is entitled: "The Arrest of C-4 Bomb Suspects." It also urges the police to prove that the three arrested suspects are real terrorists and not just scapegoats. "Since the suspects are foreigners listed as members of international terrorist groups, the government should, in order to give more weight to the arrest, seek cooperation from the Malaysian Government for more information on the suspects as it was found that they once lived in Malaysia. Cooperation from Malaysia would enhance Thailand's credibility in doing justice to the arrested terrorists," MATICHON says. It also wants the government to contact Iran on the issue. "Iran is another country which should be able to supply Thailand with information about the suspects who hold Iranian passports," says the editorial. It adds: "Anyway, we cannot expect much from Iran since it is natural that Iran would rather be cautious and try to demonstrate that it has nothing to do with activities by international terrorist groups."

The paper stresses it cannot accept the fact that terrorists have chosen to carry out their operations in Thailand. "The Thai Government must make it clear to the parties fighting in this century-old war of genocide that they cannot carry out sabotage in this country thus exposing the Thai people to danger. If they want to fight with each other to the last of their men, let them do that somewhere else, not in Thailand," the paper says. It adds that the Thai Government must also make that policy known to those countries which support international terrorism, and have them relay the message to terrorists not to come to Thailand.

#### **Article Says Democrat Party Worsens Tension**

*BK0906074894 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
9 Jun 94 p 4*

[Article by Banyat Thasaniyawet and Nattaya Chetchot-iro: "Sudden About-Face Makes Political Tension Worse"]

[Text] The Democrat Party's about face, which came abruptly on Tuesday night and was reconfirmed yesterday, has virtually dashed all hopes that the political tension which has gripped the country for about two weeks will come to a quick end.

The party made it clear that it would neither second nor vote for the motion to be submitted to Parliament calling for the setting up of an ad hoc committee "to compile and reword" the Constitution.

The party's sudden turnaround was in contrast to the position adopted by government "whips" on Tuesday in favour of constitutional and political reform. However, the whips maintained that the Government would not initiate the motion, but would leave that task to the initiative of individual MPs.

Noticeably, the hardline stance adopted by the majority of the Democrats came after Army Commander-in-Chief Gen

Wimon Wongwanit issued a statement through the Army spokesman pledging full support for the Chuan administration in the face of protests by hunger striker Chalot Worachit and his supporters.

Some observers said the army chief's pledge had encouraged the Democrats not to bow to the demands of the group and, at the same time, to further deepen the conflict with the Phalang Tham Party [PTP], strange bedfellow in the coalition government. Other observers interpreted the pledge as both a blessing and a warning to the Government.

As of yesterday, the backtracking by the Democrats and NAP [New Aspiration Party] left the PTP the only party to submit the motion. Yet, there was a split in the PTP between the ministers who are in favour of toeing the Democrat line and the religious faction which wants to keep its promise to pro-democracy groups to press ahead with the motion. Finally, the party reluctantly opted out, but individual MPs went ahead to table the motion.

Informed PTP sources said Chamlong Simuang, the party's founder, did not second the motion at the insistence of senior party members, who did not want him to be seen openly supporting Chalot and his backers.

Even if the PTP MPs had succeeded in submitting the motion, the chances appear slim that the motion will be endorsed by the House. None of the Democrats would vote for it, as they have said explicitly, nor could the PTP rely on the Opposition vote. Although the Opposition earlier announced that they would support the motion, they appeared to have changed their minds yesterday after learning of the Democrats' about-face.

Latest reports yesterday afternoon indicated that House Speaker Marut Bunnak, also a Democrat, had proposed to the PTP to withdraw the motion and offered to help resolve the dispute. But how he could single-handedly end the stalemate without support from the Democrats is anybody's guess.

What appears to be certain is that Chalot will not end his fast tomorrow as earlier predicted. He announced through his aides that he would end the hunger strike when the House agreed to form a panel to write a new charter, which had been expected to happen tomorrow. Now that the situation has changed, he is likely to continue his fast. Observers doubt that Mr Marut will be able to convince him to change his mind.

Not only have the Democrats managed to further alienate the PTP, they have also made more foes among their former allies, the pro-democracy groups which have loosely formed the Organisation for Political Reform in support of Chalot's hunger strike. Protests were reported in Nakhon Ratchasima and Maha Sarakham yesterday in reaction to the Democrats' backtracking. Observers said they anticipate more protests.

What have the Democrats gained from this exercise, which, as already seen, appears to have worsened the already tense political atmosphere and caused more confusion? This is not to mention the new wounds that have been inflicted on



the coalition and its parties. The only consolation appears to be the Army's pledge to stand by the Government.

Analysts believe the Democrats may have felt the protest was the last straw and so are ready to face any consequences. The Democrats can effect a Cabinet reshuffle to boot out the PTP or to dissolve Parliament, or Prime Minister Chuan Likphai may step down so a new Cabinet can be formed, with the likelihood that the Chat Thai Party would replace the PTP.

With this latest move by the Democrats which has further deepened the chasm of mistrust between them and the PTP—one may be sure that the breakup of the Government will come sooner than expected.

### **Thousands Rally To Demand New Constitution**

*BK0906090194 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
9 Jun 94 pp A1, A4*

[Ecerpt] About 5,000 people converged outside Parliament yesterday to demand a new constitution as the coalition allies, including the reluctant Phalang Tham Party, displayed a fragile unity behind Prime Minister Chuan Likphai's stand against "political intimidation".

Despite a common pledge not to push for the drafting of a new charter in the face of the biggest anti-government protest since 1992, a major rift within Phalang Tham threatened to tear the party apart and ruin the government's questionable stability.

Parliament President Marut Bunnak was lobbying for a last-ditch option to end the political deadlock yesterday. After the coalition declared it would not sponsor any move to write a new constitution, Marut proposed that he exercise his parliamentary power to set up a committee to look into the possibility of drafting a new charter.

It was not known whether political action groups leading the constitution reform campaign would accept Marut's proposal, which government politicians said was in line with the coalition's stand that the issue was a parliamentary affair.

Clarifying Marut's proposal, Deputy House Speaker Thawin Phraison said the parliamentary president was empowered to set up an ad hoc committee to consider anything deemed a parliamentary issue. However, Thawin declined to comment on suggestions it was just a time-buying proposal since whatever such a committee produced would still have to be considered by the political parties.

In an atmosphere that eerily resembled the anti-Suchinda protests before they exploded into the mass uprising leading to the 1992 bloodshed, demonstrators yesterday loudly cheered as speakers lambasted the Chuan government watched by lines of stern police commandos.

Protest leaders said the turn-out was much larger than they had anticipated.

"Today is not yet the day we will shout 'Chuan get out'," Wira Musikaphong, recalcitrant deputy leader of the New Aspiration Party, told the crowd. "We are just a group of

democratic beggars who will remain here until we get a satisfactory answer from the government."

Phalang Tham hardliner Chaiwat Sinsuwong praised two opposition leaders while strongly criticizing the government and even his own party.

"I have met Chat Phattana leader Chatchai Chunhawan and Chat Thai leader Banhan Sinlapa-acha and I was sorry I had called them devils," Chaiwat said. "They understand us more than Chuan. What's happening in our country? Are devils becoming angels and vice versa—including that damned Phalang Tham Party? I should have died in the (1992) May crisis."

Other speakers picked on the ruling Democrat Party and Prime Minister Chuan, calling them "liars".

A heavy downpour showered the protest site around 9 pm. The number of demonstrators then dwindled to about 1,000.

The military and police said they were closely monitoring the rally, which is due to resume today in front of Parliament with additional support from members of provincial branches of the pressure groups.

Deputy police chief Phong-amat Amattayakun said senior police officers yesterday met to discuss the political situation and prepare plans to cope with possible violence.

Initially police believed some 1,500-2,000 people would gather yesterday. Despite the major turn-out, Pol Gen Phong-amat said the situation would not escalate into violence. "Many people attended the rally only because they wanted to see At Carabao sing. They had no political motivation," he said.

Rock star At Carabao, or Yunyong Ophakun, has become a leading crusader in the campaign for a new charter.

Deputy metropolitan police chief Somchai Wanitseni said about 155 policemen, both plain-clothed and uniformed, were stationed at the rally.

Army spokesman Phalangkun Klahan said intelligence officers were monitoring the situation closely.

Chuan refused to budge amid increasing pressure, saying his allies had reassured him that they would not submit a motion to seek a new charter if there was no co-sponsor.

A flurry of meetings took place yesterday. After a Phalang Tham meeting in the morning, government whips huddled to discuss the Democrats' resolution not to bow to "political intimidation"—the strongest term yet to describe the campaign for constitutional reform. It followed allegations that activist Chalot Worachat's hunger strike had been exploited and had snowballed into an all-out attempt to topple the government.

After the whips' meeting, coalition leaders gathered for talks with Chuan. Their agreement to stick together was then conveyed to another tumultuous Phalang Tham meeting.



The party reluctantly accepted the coalition's agreement, but as a consequence the meeting was rocked by dissent. Party leader and Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanasthian threatened to resign if the coalition's deal was not accepted, while pro-reform Phalang Tham founder Chamlong Simuang became obviously upset, informed party sources said.

Chamlong was quoted as saying it was not right for one party (the Democrats) to "impose its ideas" on its allies. He said he was waiting for more details on Marut's efforts before deciding on a new move.

Government spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa said the coalition parties backtracked on an earlier compromise deal with the pro-reform movement because "we don't want to cheat Chalad".

On Monday, the government agreed to support the formation of a House of Representatives committee to "prepare" for the drafting of a new constitution. It also agreed to ask the joint House-Senate committee scrutinizing the opposition's charter amendment package to consider an additional change which would legitimize the promulgation of a brand new charter.

Chuan summoned key Democrat leaders to an emergency meeting late last night.

#### **PULO Bandit Shot Dead by Government Soldiers**

*BK0906041994 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
9 Jun 94 p 2*

[Text] Heavy exchange of gunfire between a government force and Pattani United Liberation Organisation [PULO] guerrillas in Si Sakhon District left one bandit dead yesterday.

The 20-minute battle between 30 soldiers and five to seven PULO bandits under Haji Da-oh took place in a mountain village where the bandits had taken temporary refuge.

The dead PULO member was identified as Mapiyo Lalo who was believed to be the faction's deputy.

The soldiers also recovered an M16 rifle and several rounds of ammunition.

### **Vietnam**

#### **Delegation Attends U.S. National NGO Meeting**

*BK0906090594 Hanoi VNA in English 0655 GMT  
9 Jun 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9 - A Vietnamese delegation has attended the Fifth National Conference of the American Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Forum on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia held in Arlington, Virginia. At the four day conference ending on June 5 officials of some 220 NGO's in the US and Canada. [sentence as received] A great number of participants called for an early normalisation of the US-Vietnam relationship and for granting the most favoured nation (MFN) status to the Indochina countries so as to promote trade with this area.

Taking the floor, the Vietnamese delegation highly valued the American NGO's activities in demanding for the lifting of the US trade embargo against Vietnam and the improvement of the ties between Vietnam and the US. The also spoke highly of the NGO's active and affective assistance to Vietnam in her present renovation process, particularly in healthcare, education, humanitarian activities, aid for development and investment. The Vietnamese delegates expressed their hope that the NGO's in the U.S. would keep on effective assistance to Vietnam's national reconstruction and development, thus making contribution to further strengthen the relations between the two countries.

#### **Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet Travels to Ukraine**

##### **Arrives 8 Jun**

*BK0806155294 Hanoi VNA in English 1407 GMT  
8 Jun 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his party arrived in Kiev this morning beginning an official friendship visit to Ukraine.

Mr Kiet, the first Vietnamese prime minister to visit Ukraine since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries (Jan. 23, 1992), was welcomed by Acting Prime Minister Zvyahilskyy, Minister for Foreign Affairs Zlenko, Mayor of Kiev Kosakovsky, and other Ukrainian ranking officials.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Ukraine Truong Tung was present at the welcoming ceremony.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet held talks later in the day with Acting Prime Minister Zvyahilskyy.

##### **More on Arrival**

*BK0806162594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in  
Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Telephone report by station correspondent Diep Anh in Kiev]

[Summary] "Dear friends: At 1000 local time—1300 Hanoi time—on 8 June the airplane carrying Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, his wife, and his entourage touched down at (Boristol) International Airport in the suburbs of Kiev, the capital of the Republic of Ukraine. This signaled the start of the prime minister's official visit to Ukraine and some other republics of the Commonwealth of Independence States."

The international airport was decorated with the flags of the two countries. "Acting Prime Minister Zvyahilskyy and other Ukrainian officials greeted the prime minister and his wife at the ramp of the plane."

The Ukrainian acting prime minister invited Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to step onto a raised dais and the welcoming ceremony began. After the national anthems of the two countries were played by a military band, the Ukrainian acting prime minister escorted Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet as he reviewed the honor guard.



The prime minister was introduced to various Ukrainian well-wishers, including Foreign Minister Zlenko, Kiev Mayor (Kozokoski), and others. For his part, the prime minister introduced his entourage to the Ukrainian acting prime minister. The entourage includes Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam; Le Xuan Trinh, minister of state and head of the Government Office; Industry and Environment Minister Dang Huu; and others.

"Immediately after the prime minister's motorcade arrived in downtown Kiev, the Vietnamese and Ukrainian sides held talks at the office of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. Attending the talks on the Ukrainian side were Acting Prime Minister Zvyahilskyy, Foreign Minister Zlenko, and representatives of concerned ministries and sectors. The Vietnamese side was represented by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Government Office head Le Xuan Trinh, and other comrades."

"In an open-minded and sincere atmosphere, the two sides informed each other of the situation in various respects in their countries, covering the difficulties encountered and the achievements made by each country as well as their prospects in the cause of carrying out economic construction and stabilizing people's lives.

"The two sides jointly examined issues relating to bilateral relations, the huge potential the two sides can exploit on a mutually-beneficial basis, and specific guidelines for better cooperation in the future. Common issues of mutual concern regarding the international and regional situations were also raised by the two sides so that joint efforts can be made to achieve peace and stability and resolve all conflicts and disputes between countries in the region through negotiations.

"The talks ended amid an elated atmosphere of mutual understanding, indicating a bright future marked by bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation."

### **Signs Agreements**

*BK0906070594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Text] Our correspondent reported from Ukraine that after holding talks with Ukrainian Acting Prime Minister Zuyahilskyy, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his entourage visited the (Lenin Stezea) Shipyard and various historical places in Kiev on 8 June.

On the same day, Vietnam and Ukraine signed several important agreements such as the consular agreement, the education and scientific cooperation agreement, and the agreement on protection and encouraging investments between the two countries.

In the evening the same day, the Ukrainian acting prime minister hosted a banquet in honor of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his entourage.

In his speech at the banquet, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet asserted the fine relations of friendship and cooperation

between Vietnam and Ukraine. He expressed the hope that in the days ahead, these relations will be further developed and consolidated.

### **Governmental Commission Meets Cuban Delegates**

*BK0806153494 Hanoi VNA in English 1402 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8—The Vietnam-Cuba Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation began its 14th session here this morning.

The Cuban economic delegation led by Minister Arturo Guzman, head of the Cuban section of the commission arrived in Hanoi yesterday. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Cabinet Minister Nguyen Cong Tan, head of the Vietnamese section of the commission.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of the 1993-1994 working programme and exchanged views on possibilities and measures to push up the two countries' cooperation in healthcare, sea products, agriculture, communications, road construction, industry, construction, and other fields. Particularly, the commission highly appreciated efforts made by the two sides in agriculture through exchanging experience, providing plant seeds, and cooperation in animal breeding.

The session was also attended by Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam Ms Tania Maccira Delgado.

### **National Assembly Proceedings Continue**

#### **Civil Code Drafted**

*BK0806151394 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Summary] "The fifth session of the Ninth National Assembly entered its 12th day today. In the morning, deputies studied documents in preparation for their afternoon group discussions on the draft civil code.

"All the views aired focused on some major issues such as the issue of marriage and families, the issue of transfer of land-use rights within areas stipulated by the civil code, the substance of civil relations, the issue of ownership, and the issue of civil contracts.

"Generally speaking, all the debaters favored the idea of promptly approving the civil code since it is a very important law that has great impact on general social activities."

Some deputies expressed the view that although many laws have been promulgated by our state over the past 10 years, numerous issues have still been left unadjusted by the legislative sector. This has created considerable difficulties for those organs in charge of adjudicating civil disputes. "In reality, many cases of violation of the rights and the legitimate interests of individuals, collectives, and the state have occurred and there has been a failure to clearly define the legal position of foreigners in Vietnam. That is why a prompt promulgation of the civil code is necessary."



The National Assembly deputies will continue their group discussions on the draft civil code tomorrow morning. They will work at the conference hall in the afternoon.

#### **Reports on Law of Sea**

*BK0906135494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jun 94*

[Summary] "Dear friends: The fifth session of the Ninth National Assembly entered its 13th day today.

"In the morning the deputies held group discussions on the draft civil code. In the afternoon the National Assembly held a plenary session at the conference hall under the direction of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh."

The National Assembly heard:

—State President Le Duc Anh deliver a report on the ratification of the United Nations' 1992 Convention on the Law of the Sea.

—Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong read a government report on the ratification of this convention.

—The head of the National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, Hoang Bich Son, present the view of his committee on the ratification of this convention.

"Also at this afternoon session, the National Assembly heard:

—"Do Quoc San, minister of state and head of the State Planning Commission, on behalf of the government, read a report on various draft laws designed to amend and supplement a number of articles of the law on corporations and the law on private business.

—"Ly Tai Luan, deputy head of the National Assembly Economic and Budget Committee, read an investigative report on various plans to amend and supplement a number of articles of the law on corporations and the law on private business.

"Tomorrow, the National Assembly will hold group discussions on the United Nations' 1992 Convention on the Law of the Sea, and various draft laws designed to amend and supplement a number of articles of the law on corporations and the law on private business."



## Australia

### PRC Delegation Signs Deals With Local Firms

*BK0706080994 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0500 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] China's biggest trade and investment delegation to ever visit Australia is continuing to generate multimillion dollar deals for local companies. About 500 business people, including 119 Chinese representatives, are today meeting at an investment forum in Sydney. Last week's first session of the forum in Melbourne resulted in 147 letters of intent worth a potential \$1.2 billion [Australian]. Managing Director of the Australian Trade Commission Ralph Evans says the Chinese delegation has an extensive shopping list.

[Begin Evans recording] There were up to \$10 billion worth of projects and that \$1.2 billion on which there have been companies that have signed initial letters of intent represents 12 percent of that. So, they have come with a very extensive shopping list and we would hope that more of it can be tapped into during the session here in Sydney today. [end recording]

### Bosnian Minister Ljubijankic Meets Ministers

*AU0706094994 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina  
Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 94*

[Text] As part of his official visit to Australia—at the invitation of Australian Foreign Minister Senator Gareth Evans—Bosnia-Herzegovina Foreign Minister Irfan Ljubijankic held a series of meetings with Australian Government officials and humanitarian organizations involved in helping Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Minister Ljubijankic acquainted Minister Evans with the latest development of events regarding the Washington Agreement, the restructuring of the government, and the implementation of the federation. In talks with Senator Bilney, minister for development issues, Senator Bilney informed Minister Ljubijankic that the Australian Government had just allotted an additional 500,000 Australian dollars for aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina, which will be sent through UN High Commissioner for Refugees channels.

In talks with Senator Nick Bolkus, immigration and ethnic affairs minister, Minister Ljubijankic discussed the problem of our refugees and the Australian Government's actions undertaken so far in bringing over and caring for our refugees in Australia. According to Senator Bolkus's information, some 6,000 of our refugees have found shelter in Australia, while another 2,000 will be provided for in the next fiscal year. The issue of our college students' continued education in Australia was also broached.

### Report Issued on Bougainville Conflict

*BK0806072694 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0500 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] Australia's parliament has set out a proposed timetable for a cease-fire and a peace settlement to resolve the five-and-a-half-year conflict on Bougainville. The report of

the Australian parliamentary delegation, which visited Bougainville in April, was welcomed by the Australian Government. The report calls for a cease-fire negotiated by Bougainville interim authority, local chiefs, the police and defense forces, the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA], and the extra-legal resistant forces.

The peace timetable calls for several weeks of consultations and community meetings, agreement on a neutral chairman and agenda, and parallel talks with the Papua New Guinea Government and the BRA. Pacific island neighbors could provide natural observers and they should be a guarantee of safety for all participants. The report said Australia should offer to host and support talks either in Bougainville or in the north Queensland city of Cairns. The Australian parliamentarians strongly recommended that the Papua New Guinea Government authority should allow relief supplies to be delivered to the whole of Bougainville.

### Paper Views U.S. Foreign Policy

*BK0806093194 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN  
FINANCIAL REVIEW in English 26 May 94 p 19*

[Article by Peter Gill under the rubric "Opinion": "US in Need of More Dexterity"]

Americans have never coped well with the possibility they might be wrong. Even as others notice that Washington is conspicuously out of step with the Asia Pacific region, the Administration maintains the fiction that everyone else is putting the wrong foot forward.

An important test of that perception will come next week when President Clinton decides whether to revoke China's "most favoured nation" [MFN] trading status.

US singlemindedness on such issues as human rights (China and Burma), trade barriers (Japan), labour standards (Indonesia and the World Trade Organisation) and even Singapore's corporal punishment regime, could have serious implications beyond the Beltway.

There is a strong chance the "tough" US stand on such issues will undermine useful initiatives like the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] forum in which its protagonists are members.

Place APEC at risk and you threaten the foundations of the entire foreign-trade policy strategy to which the Keating Government is now so strongly attached.

Indeed, unless APEC remains a credible centrepiece of regional relationships in the Asia Pacific, Australia will be left facing a dangerous vacuum. Bilateral relationships can never, for a medium-sized power like Australia, substitute for the clout of an effective region-wide body like APEC when it comes to shaping the environment in which business is conducted.

Recent events have already shown it is not possible to quarantine from APEC the impact of an aggressive US stand on issues of regional sensitivity.



An informal APEC trade ministers meeting in the margins of the GATT finale in Marrakech, Morocco, last month was pervaded by the antagonism generated by US attempts—ultimately successful—to get labour standards onto the agenda of the new World Trade Organisation.

The developing world, in particular the ASEAN, remains unconvinced by US claims that its position on labour standards is based on a concern for human rights and adequate working conditions.

Instead, they see it as undisguised protectionism aimed at cutting the developing countries' comparative advantage of cheap labour. As Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir put to a receptive Beijing audience two weeks ago: "(The) professed concern about workers' welfare is motivated by selfish interest."

At the Marrakech meeting, ASEAN showed its discontent. A US offer to host an upcoming APEC trade ministers meeting was rejected in favour of a rendezvous in Indonesia—on ASEAN turf.

Workers' rights is one of a number of sensitive issues where the US has shown an apparent disregard for the views of Asian nations or given a relatively unsophisticated response to any alternative opinion.

Relationships with Burma's military regime is another. Again, there are no shades of grey in Washington's foreign policy filter. The US wants Burma isolated while ASEAN is pursuing constructive "engagement".

Sanctions threats are also the preferred device to pressure China on human rights and Japan on trade.

The face-saving formula announced yesterday by the US and Japan to revive their trade talks retains retaliation as a US response if Japan fails to open its markets to the extent required by Washington. Meanwhile, US protectionism—in areas as diverse as agriculture, entertainment, and government procurement—continues unabated.

Senior US officials seem to take an almost perverse pride in maintaining that while many countries support US trade and foreign policy goals, few support its methods. And little effort is made to engender more positive views of the US in Asia.

From a country where respect for the law is profound, US President Clinton inexplicably cast doubt over the integrity of the Singaporean justice system by implying the recent vandalism confession of Michael Fay may have been coerced.

US Trade Representative, Mickey Kantor, compounded the President's indiscretion. He said the US would oppose Singapore's hosting of the first World Trade Organisation ministerial meeting next year—a move widely regarded as retaliation for the caning of a US citizen.

But the bruised backside of a US teenager fades by comparison with the possible impact of a withdrawal of China's most favoured nation status. MFN gives the emerging economic giant of North Asia the same access as others to

the US market. Its removal would have a devastating impact on China's economy and cause collateral damage throughout the region.

The President, and Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, have been strongly counselled against such a move by many outsiders, including Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gareth Evans.

Insiders are now also sounding the alarm. According to a recent Washington Post report of a confidential memo from Winston Lord to his boss Warren Christopher, the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs warned: "A series of American measures, threatened or employed, risk corroding our positive image in the region, giving ammunition to those charging we are an international nanny, if not a bully."

"Without proper course adjustments, we could subvert our influence and interests," Lord said.

The Lord warning—which cited Evans' criticism—is being interpreted in some quarters as reflecting a greater awareness and recognition of regional sensitivities. A wider review of US policy might even be under way.

Or Washington may simply have recognised it needs China's support, or at least acquiescence, in any attempt to curb North Korea's nuclear ambitions.

President Clinton's June 3 decision on China's trade status will show whether Washington has started to develop the policy dexterity required for a constructive relationship with the region.

### **Government Pressed on Espionage 'Crisis'**

*BK0806083394 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT  
8 Jun 94*

[By Jack Taylor]

[Text] Sydney, June 8 (AFP)—Canberra was under mounting pressure Wednesday to answer charges its counter-intelligence service was in "a state of crisis" amid claims it had been forced to sack three more agents for alleged spying.

An opposition MP said the three, all Russian-language experts, had been dismissed by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) on suspicion of having compromised national security.

Liberal backbencher Ken Aldred, responsible for a series of disclosures about Russian espionage activities here, claims ASIO decided not to charge the three with espionage fearing the embarrassment of another spy controversy.

ASIO, closely modelled on Britain's MI5 domestic intelligence agency, has been wracked in recent months by revelations it was penetrated and compromised by foreign intelligence agencies.



The Australian intelligence operations are now the subject of two major inquiries after a series of embarrassing episodes in the last year, including the arrest of ASIO officer George Sadil and the expulsion of six Russian diplomats for alleged spying.

Sadil been committed to stand trial on 24 espionage charges.

ASIO's telecommunications and computer networks are said to have been replaced because they had been bugged by foreign intelligence and were no longer reliable.

Aldred has also asked Canberra to explain why former Soviet spy Valeriy Zemskov was allowed to enter Australia after it was informed he had been exposed to British intelligence by Soviet defector Oleg Gordievsky as a member of the elite KGB "special reserve."

"Why did the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade push so hard for his entry and who were members of the influence network he built of senior Australian public servants?" Aldred asked in a parliamentary question Tuesday night.

"What is the government hiding?"

Aldred told AFP Wednesday that about 30 senior Australian public servants, ministerial staff and others were currently under investigation by one inquiry, because of associations with Zemskov and for other matters.

The latest three Canberra-based agents to be accused were former colleagues of Sadil and all had been co-operating with him, Aldred said.

It is believed concerns about their conduct were raised by a long-running undercover investigation by the Australian Federal Police codenamed Operation Liver.

In his question Aldred claimed Australia's intelligence community was "in a state of crisis".

He asked if the three had been forcibly retired by ASIO and if it was true the government wanted them to go quietly rather than take action against them.

He told AFP Wednesday three separate sources had confirmed his information which suggested the three, who translated highly sensitive material including intercepts, had been a serious threat to national security.

"The government apparently preferred that they just go quietly rather than have the embarrassment of charging further people, which would have made the whole system look like it was falling apart, which it probably is," he said.

A spokesman for attorney general Michael Lavarch, who has responsibility for intelligence matters, said he had no information about the claims and in any case it was unlikely he would be able to either confirm or deny the story.

### **Fiji Minister Vows To Review Constitution**

*LD3105202694 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
1900 GMT 31 May 94*

[Excerpt] Fiji's prime minister, Sitiveni Rabuka, says he's given a personal promise to Australia to carry out a review of Fiji's racially biased constitution. At talks in Canberra, Prime Minister Paul Keating urged Mr. Rabuka to keep up the momentum in favor of constitutional reform. Mr. Rabuka said he now believed he has earned the trust of Canberra.

[Begin Rabuka recording] The prime minister and the other ministers I spoke to this morning are greatly encouraged that we are moving ahead and I have given them my word that we are totally committed to the review. We understand that it's a very important issue. A lot of the problems, economic problems that we're now facing could be related to that and the sooner we can resolve the [words indistinct] the better it will be for everybody. [end recording]

Mr. Rabuka said native Fijians and Fiji's Indians would both have to make compromises on constitutional issues for the good of Fiji. [passage omitted]

### **Authorities Intercept Suspected Boat People**

*BK0406124494 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
1100 GMT 4 Jun 94*

[Text] Australian customs officials have escorted into the northern port Darwin a vessel containing 51 suspected Chinese boat people. The motorized wooden boat was intercepted by customs boat off Australia's north coast. Immigration official said those on board who included 22 children had been taken to a detention center at Port Hedland in Western Australia for interviewing. They were all reported to be in good health. Official said the boat people appeared to be Cantonese speaking but it wasn't known where they were from.

### **Figures Show Economic Growth at 5 Percent**

*BK0106084394 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0500 GMT 1 Jun 94*

[Text] There are further signs that Australia's economy is continuing to improve. National accounts figures just released show annual economic growth now stands at 5 percent—up from 4 percent previously. Belinda Trump reports that the figures are likely to increase fear the economy cannot keep up the pace.

[Begin Trump recording] Gross Domestic Products rose by 1.9 percent in the March quarter—double some market expectations. The main contributions to growth were strong household and government spending, while business investment remained weak.

The March quarter was the eleventh consecutive quarter of growth, but where the economy goes from here is a major issue. Financial markets see the fast growth as a pointer to rising inflation down the track and fear the government may have to bring forward an increase in interest rates to control economic growth.



For the moment, though, the government has the best of both worlds—fast growth with further signs in today's figures that inflation during the March quarter remained low. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the federal treasurer, Ralph Willis, says the big jump in economic growth confirms the Australian economy is on track for a sustained recovery. Mr. Willis says the strong growth marginally reflects the influence of a number of one-off factors, such as a big increase in public spending.

Treasurer says however, the complementary jump in private consumption, combined with rising profits, provides a highly favorable environment for increases in business investment.

The prime minister, Paul Keating says it is 30 years since the country has the economic conditions as good as this.

### **Survey Shows Job Growth in Business Sector**

*BK0106024794 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0100 GMT 1 Jun 94*

[Text] The creation of new jobs in Australia's small business sector is expected to continue underpinning the nation's employment recovery. Adrian Thirsk reports that a survey by Yellow Pages Small Business shows as many as half of all new jobs in the past six months have been in enterprises with fewer than 20 workers.

[Begin recording] [Thirsk] The survey of 1,000 small businesses—Australia's biggest such study—indicates job creation among small businesses surged in the three months to April—up 2.1 percent after just a 1 percent rise in the previous period.

Economic adviser for the index, Dr. John Marsdon, said business plans for the three months to July suggests a leveling off, but at a healthy peak.

[Marsdon] The expected employment growth has eased back from the previous quarter, but again is still strong and we have seen that strength on all indicators, including on profitability. [end recording]

### **Qantas To Increase Flights From Melbourne**

*BK0606072494 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0500 GMT 6 Jun 94*

[Text] Direct air links between Melbourne and Japan are set to be restored. State political reporter Tony Allen says it follows meetings between Victorian Premier Jeff Kennett and Australia's international airline, Qantas.

[Begin recording] [Allen] Mr. Kennett declared a personal black ban on Qantas and Ansett international services to illustrate his concern at the airlines using Sydney as their base. Now, after talks with Mr. Kennett, Qantas has announced a plan for a weekly direct flight to Osaka's new Kansai Airport.

Mr. Kennett said it takes up an unused Ansett right that expires in November.

[Kennett] And we will support Qantas to get that flight awarded to Qantas. If that is the case, then we are able then to establish ourselves and to (?prove) up the value of that flight. [end recording]

As well, Qantas will add three new flights from Melbourne to Los Angeles via Auckland from the end of October. Qantas says it is more expensive to fly from Melbourne than from the Sydney and Queensland tourist markets, but if the new flights prove a success, there will be more.

## **Fiji**

### **U.S. Embassy 'Under Fire' for Refusing Visas**

*LD0706215894 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
1900 GMT 7 Jun 94*

[Text] The United States Embassy in Fiji has come under fire for refusing to issue visas for 70 soccer fans who have already paid travel packages to attend the world cup in Los Angeles later this month. The Fiji Football Association, while expressing disgust at the Embassy's refusal, said it would take the matter up with the world soccer body, FIFA. The President of the Fiji Football Association (?Chadendra Majaraj) said the rejection was a bad reflection on the United States, which had sought Fiji's support to host the world cup. A spokesman for the American Embassy, Dennis (?Rowndes) said normal visitor rules were applied when applications were screened. He said some visas were approved while those which were not failed to show strong intentions of returning to Fiji once the world cup was over.

### **Prime Minister on Ties With Canberra**

*BK2805151894 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
1100 GMT 28 May 94*

[Text] Fiji's prime minister, Sitiveni Rabuka, says he is grateful the Australian Government has joined Fiji in bilateral cooperation in the Southwest Pacific. He was speaking during a visit to Western Australia where he was attending a handing over ceremony near Fremantle of the newest Pacific patrol boat to the Fijian Defense Forces. The boat is the 17th built in Australia under a project involving 11 Pacific island nations.

Mr. Rabuka says the patrol boat program has a direct bearing on endeavors to strengthen Fiji's economic security, its fight against illicit drugs and contraband, and protection of its marine resources. The Fiji prime minister says the handing over of the boat is a significant event in the bilateral and cooperative approach that Australia and Fiji are adopting in developing their region. Mr. Rabuka says it also symbolizes a firm and abiding commitment by Canberra and Suva to continue to build on a strong friendship based on common and mutual interests in the South Pacific.

### **Aviation Crime Prevention Bill Passed**

*BK0806074994 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0500 GMT 8 Jun 94*

[Text] The Fiji Parliament has passed the bill aimed at preventing possible terrorist attacks in Fiji aviation



industry. The bill led by the tourism and aviation minister, Harold Powell, provides for life imprisonment as a maximum sentence for people convicted of hijacking, sabotaging, or endangering an aircraft.

Mr. Powell said the bill was important because it is in line with international aviation agreements and protocol. The laws would allow Fiji to be prepared to deal with crimes conducted in each aviation circuit and deter would-be fugitives wanted for aviation crime from taking refuge in Fiji. Mr. Powell said, under the new law, Fiji would have the legal grounds to force airlines using Fiji's airports to have a strict security system. Opposition leader Jairam Reddy said the bill was long overdue and he had no hesitation in supporting it.

### Papua New Guinea

#### Tonga, Foreign Defense Minister To Visit

*BK0506104994 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 94*

[Text] Tonga's offer to join a Pacific Islands peacekeeping force on the Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville will be followed up this week by a visit to the island by Tonga's minister for foreign affairs and defense, Crown Prince Tupouto'a. Sean Dorney reports that the crown prince will be the first minister of a foreign country to visit mainland Bougainville since the secessionist war began.

[Begin Dorney recording] Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Sir Julius Chan, raised the possibility of Tonga providing the soldiers for the proposed peacekeeping force with Crown Prince Tupouto'a's father, the king, when in Tonga recently. The crown prince, who is a soldier himself, arrives in Port Moresby tomorrow for a five-day visit to Papua New Guinea.

Sir Julius says Price Tupouto'a will travel to Buka Island on Wednesday [8 June] and then go on to visit (Wakamayan Glowmahoe) on the Bougainville mainland. Fiji has also offered troops for the peacekeeping force, but Australia may be asked to fund.

#### Opposition Lodges No-Confidence Motion

*BK0606080494 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 6 Jun 94*

[Text] Port Moresby, June 6 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea's opposition has lodged a no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Paias Wingti's ruling coalition.

Opposition leader Chris Haiveta said Sunday that parliamentary speaker Bill Skate was given notice of the the motion on Thursday.

The motion, which nominates Haiveta as prime minister, was filed by Bougainville MP John Momis and was signed by senior opposition MPs, including two former prime ministers, Sir Michael Somare and Rabbie Namaliu.

It was expected that it will be formally read out in the house by the parliament's clerk this week. Under parliamentary rules, the house can then wait seven days before taking a vote on the motion.

Haiveta said in a statement that a change of government was warranted because of what he described as mismanagement of the economy together with the undermining of PNG's traditionally good relations with neighbours and scandals among the leadership.

"Our cities are fast becoming the hell-holes of the South Pacific, their infrastructure collapsing, their people living in fear," Haiveta said.

Wingti, who seems to have a solid majority, has described the opposition move as unnecessary, labelling it "a cynical and destabilising grab for power."

"If they are serious about this vote, where are their alternate policies?" he said Sunday.

Wingti has the support of 70 of the 109 MPs in parliament. To get the motion through, the opposition needs at least a simple majority of 55 votes.

For the motion to go through, one of the four coalition parties would have to cross the floor when the vote is taken, observers said.



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